The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Revolution in San Domingo.

EVERY PROSPECT OF ITS SUCCESS.

WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in San Domingo.

PORTO PLATA, September 8.—The revolution against the government of President Baez has assumed alarming proportions, and there is every prospect of its speedy success. The towns of Monte Christi and Guayabin are in possession of the revolutionists, who are also in close proximity to Porto Plata. Great confusion exists here, and many families are preparing for flight. Martial law has been proclaimed, and an attack from the revolutionist is momentarily expected. The sudden change in favor of the revolutionists was caused by General Garcia, of Baez's party, espousing the revolutionary cause with six hundred men. The war cry of the revolutionists is "Down with the Samana Convention and Baez." There is every reason to believe that the rising will not injure business, as the revolutionary party promise to abstain from pur'ecuting any one, and say that their only object is to secure the removal from power of President Baez.

SPAIN.

Conference.

MADRID, September 23.—President Castelar had an important conference with Marshal Souret and Admiral Topete, the result of which is represented to be most favorable to the country.

A Loan from France.

The Bank of France has agreed to advance 100,000,000 francs to the Spanish Government.

The British Fleet at Alicante.

Admiral Yelverton is in command of the British fleet at Alicante.

CANADA.

A Loan Negotiated for Inter-Colonial Railways.

OTTAWA, September 23.—The Government has received advices by cable stating that Mr. Lilley, Finance Minister, has successfully placed on the London market a five per cent. loan of £2,000,000 for inter-colonial railways. The bids amounted to £4,000,000, and the average premium 4¼ per cent. interest, to begin from the 1st of October.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1873.

Discriminating Duties on Merchandise Imported in French Vessels Abolished.

The following was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory evidence was given me on the 12th day of September, current, by the Marquis de Noailles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, that on and after the first of October next merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States from whatever country will be subject to no other duties or imports than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from the countries of its origin, or from any other country in French vessels.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first day of October next, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether it be the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, &c.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—River four feet four inches and falling.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—River stationary, with 32 inches in canal. 4 inches in pass down Indian chute, scant 4 feet on Portland bar, and 30 inches reported by packets on French Island. Weather clear and cool. Arrived: Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; General Buell, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Charmer, Evansville. Departed: Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; General Buell, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Mary Miller, Henderson; Charmer, Cincinnati; Kate Kenney and barges, St. Louis. The new canal will be closed to morrow until there is a rise in the river. The old locks will be kept open.

BROWNSVILLE, September 23.—The steamboat Little Hetz, while ascending the Rio Grande with Government stores for Ringgold barracks, got away from the river on account of high water, and grounded some distance from the channel. It is reported she has broken in two, as the water has fallen. The steamer Lee has gone to her assistance. The cargo will probably be saved. A conducts of silver reached here from Matamoras, Mexico, to-day, and is awaiting discontinuance of quarantine to be forwarded.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Chas. Brown, Cairo; Alice, Missouri river; Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Henderson and Bertram, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Mound City; Cleburne, Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Arrived—Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Emma Hilbert and Julia, Vicksburg. River stationary, with 6 feet above and below.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 23.—The steamship Mississippi, from New York for New Orleans, with a broken shaft, was found near Florida Reef, and towed to this bar by the steamer Jas Jadkin, from Liverpool to Galveston.

CAIRO, September 23.—Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis, 5 P. M; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Keokuk, Memphis, 5 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans; Glencoe, New Orleans, 6; Colorado, St. Louis, 8 River falling. Clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, September 23.—Down—Natchez. Up—Ship of Vicksburg. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, September 23.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 50 to 64. River stationary. No arrivals or departures, except local packets.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—The river rose two inches. — twenty-five inches on shoals. Heavy rains last night; weather clear and cool.

PHILADELPHIA.

O. U. A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics is in session here, and the attendance is very large. Every State Council is being represented. A number of important questions are to be introduced, which will affect the interests of the entire order.

At the afternoon session the report of the National Counsellor was received, which shows that the Order exists in twenty-three States, with 923 subordinate councils and 145,908 members.

A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Junior Order, with a view to the consolidation of the two orders.

The following officers were elected for the year: National Counsellor, H. S. Johns, of Massachusetts; Vice Counsellor, J. Kahler Snyder, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, A. S. Redstrake, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John Walker, of Delaware; Marshal, Joseph Sunley, of Maryland; Protector, W. Oliver, of Connecticut; Doorkeeper, A. W. Johnson, of New Jersey. Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next session.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Oil City, J. G. Brooks was arrested for felonious assault, in shooting into the door of the residence of Mr. Braunschweiger, the previous evening. Mr. Braunschweiger testified before the 'Squire that he, with his family, had retired, when the girl, Mollie Williams, who was employed as a servant in the house, came home and asked admittance for herself and companion, whom she claimed to be a decent fellow. He was not admitted, but the door was shut after the girl before he could enter. He then went around to the front door and knocked, and Mr. Braunschweiger told him from the inside to go away, and after some sharp words had passed, went back to bed. Soon afterwards he heard three shots. He was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and the girl, who turns out to be an improper character, was sent to the Western Pennsylvania Reform School. She is but sixteen, and it is hoped she may yet reform, with the aid of that institution.

THE miners engaged in the coal mines a short distance east of Butler, were on a strike a few days ago for higher wages. One of the hands by the name of Steward, working in Graham's bank, refused to join and continued work. The strikers became indignant at his refusal and resolved to compel him to join them under the penalty of the forfeiture of his life. Six of them entered the mine where he was at work under this resolution, and informed him of their design, but he expressed his unwillingness and refused to join them, whereupon one of them, by the name of Sace, drew a pistol upon him, threatening to shoot him if he did not immediately quit work. Steward raised his pick and struck him. A squabble ensued, but without serious injury to either party. Steward made information against them before Justice Muntz, who issued a warrant of arrest, and the gang were brought before him for a hearing. Sace, the party who drew the pistol, was bound over to court upon giving $1000 bail for his appearance at the October term to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The rest were discharged and have resumed work in the mines.

—Three fatal cases of Yellow fever were reported in Vicksburg yesterday, and nine in Memphis.

SPORTING NEWS.

The McCoole-Allen Prize Fight—Allen the Winner.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—The steamer Continental left here at 10:30 A. M. with nearly 2,000 people on board, and steamed up the river. When six miles out McCoole was taken aboard, and some distance beyond Allen was taken on. Both were immediately put to rest in state-rooms by their trainers. About 12 o'clock the steamer reached Chauteau Island, about fourteen miles above St. Louis, and nearly opposite Mitchell Station, on the Chicago & Alton Road, where the boat landed and the ring was set. Allen entered the ring first and was followed at once by McCoole. After some delay seconds were chosen, Arthur Chambers and Patsey Shepherd acting for Allen, and Tom Kelly and Doublin Trix for McCoole. The umpires were Mike Ganley for Allen and Joseph Bronnell for McCoole. Allen's colors white and blue, and McCoole's green. Allen won the toss for corners, and chose the southeast corner. Jack Looney was chosen referee, and at 2:25 P. M. the fight began. Allen won the fight in nine rounds, fought in twenty minutes. He also got the first blood and first knock down.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Officers and Incompatibility of Office Article—Provision Against Dueling—Apportionment of the Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention on Monday afternoon had under consideration the Article on Officers and Incompatibility of Office on second reading.

SECTION 1. "No person but an elector shall ever be elected or appointed to any office in this Commonwealth, except as otherwise provided in this constitution," was adopted.

SEC. 2. "All officers whose election is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen or an inhabitant thereof one year before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long created; but if it shall not have been so long created, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken," was debated at some length and then finally adopted—ayes, 51; nays, 20.

Section 3 was amended and passed as follows: No person (except notaries public, commissioners of deeds, and officers of the militia, not in active service) shall at the same time hold or exercise more than one office to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law annexed.

Section 4 was agreed to as follows: No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States shall, at the same time, hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law attached.

Section 5 was rejected as having virtually been provided for in another article.

Section 6 was amended and passed that "Profbeonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers."

Section 7, that "any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such a manner as is or may be prescribed by law," was passed after a brief but animated discussion.

The article being finished, was referred to the Committee on Adjustment and Revision.

STATE SEAL AND COMMISSION.

Article No. 25 was then taken up on second reading, passed and referred to the Committee of Revision.

APPORTIONING THE STATE.

Judge Woodward, chairman of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report a section respecting the apportionment of the State into legislative districts, submitted a report, which was read and referred back to the committee, with instructions to report back after noon, and, on motion, at 1:15 the Convention took a recess for twenty minutes.

On reassembling, Judge Woodward presented the report, which was read, as follows:

The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by one hundred and fifty. Any county, including the city of Philadelphia, having more than one ratio, shall be entitled to a member for each ratio, and each county shall be given at least one member, and counties shall not be joined to form a district. Any county having less than five ratios shall have an additional member for a surplus exceeding one-half a ratio over one or more full ratios.

Any county, including the city of Philadelphia, having over two hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts, but no district shall elect more than four members.

The report was ordered to be printed and furnished the Convention to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention met at the usual hour Tuesday morning—President Walker in the chair.

Judge Woodward moved that the Convention proceed to consider the article on Legislature. Agreed to. The report of the Special Committee on Apportionment, made yesterday, of which Judge Woodward is chairman, came up. Messrs. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, Curtin, of Centre, Patterson, of Lancaster, Lilly, of Carbon, and McVeagh, of Dauphin, did not agree with the principles of the report and criticised them severely.

Ex Governor Curtin proposed two hundred as the number of members, contending that it would more nearly equalize representation of certain counties.

Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, thought that the number should be increased to three hundred as a more certain preventive of corruption and jobbery in the legislative halls at Harrisburg.

COMBAT IN MID-AIR.

Deadly Struggle on a Tight-Rope —One Combatant Hurled to the Ground and Instantly Killed.

Little did the tens of thousands of men, women and children who thronged the public square of Agram, Croatia, on the 15th of August, anticipate that they were about to witness a spectacle such as has, perhaps, never been seen before—a mortal struggle in mid-air. The occasion of the gathering was a performance on the tight-rope. The acrobats, Andreas Kolter and Francis Pergowitch, were to appear on the rope, which had been stretched from a window in the fifth story of the Court House to a window in an opposite house, a distance of 250 feet. The acrobats were to meet midway, and then to pass each other. When the clock struck twelve the acrobats emerged from their respective windows, dressed in tights and without balance poles. Kolter walked rather cautiously, while Pergowitch came to meet him from the opposite direction, with a nervous, quick step. At last they met, and the suspense of the crowd underneath changed the next moment to a feeling of indescribable horror. Pergowitch suddenly uttered an angry exclamation, and dealt Kolter a terrible blow on the head. Kolter staggered and fell, but in so doing succeeded in clutching the rope in one hand, while with the other he grasped the left leg of his assailant. Pergowitch now fell likewise, but passed his right arm around the rope, so that he hung upon it in comparative security. And now began a life-and-death struggle. Kolter, with his right hand, tried to drag Pergowitch from the rope, while Pergowitch kicked Kolter with his right foot, and with his left hand endeavored to loosen his antagonist's hold. No one was able to interfere, and the result, it was easy to foresee, must be the death of one or both the acrobats. Many women fainted, while men wept like children. What added to the general despair was the appearance of Kolter's young wife at the window, from which he had hold a few moments before had set out on his fatal walk. Her piteous screams were heard above the din below, and her appeals to Pergowitch to spare her husband's life would have moved the heart of an Apache. The struggle in mid-air lasted perhaps a minute, when Kolter suddenly uttered a last cry and lost his hold. He fell to the ground, striking it violently and expiring instantly. While the people gathered round the corpse of poor Kolter, his murderer on the tight rope managed to get on his feet again. With a diabolical expression on his face he uttered a yell of triumph.

The Prefect of Police ordered Pergowitch to surrender. In case he should not do so within five minutes he would be shot down like a dog. Finally he raised himself to his feet and ran quickly to the court house window, where he was conducted, begging that he might be protected from violence. There was great danger of his being executed by the people, who loudly clamored that the murderer be given up to them; but the military by a bayonet charge cleared the public square. Pergowitch being asked what caused him to perpetrate this crime, said that there had been a grudge between him and Kolter ever since the latter had married young Rosita Serganod, a Polish girl of rare beauty. Kolter, in a fit of jealousy, had told him he knew one or the other of them must die on this account. Andreas Kolter was the youngest member of the distinguished family of acrobats of that name.

The Coal Trade.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 13th instant amounted to 506,312 tons, and for the coal year 13,858,657 tons, against 13,371,876 tons to corresponding time last year, being an increase of 486,881 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 78,612 tons, and for the year 2,215,378 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 584,924 tons, and for the year of 16,074,035 tons, against 15,328,795 to same time last year, being an increase of 745,240 tons. The tonnage of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation shows a decrease of 32,436 tons, and that by the Lehigh and Susquehanna River Railroad (leased to the Central of New Jersey) an increase of 226,181 tons, being a net increase of 193,744 tons over works owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The coal tonnage last week, of both anthracite and bituminous, is the heaviest of any one week in the history of the coal trade. It reached, as gate of 584,924 tons! As the most of the increased tonnage of nearly three quarters of a million of tons went to new markets in the west, tonnage, thus showing that there will be a continued demand for coal to the end of the season, which will scarcely exceed ten weeks.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE FINANCES.

The Situation in New York.

AFFAIRS OF THE UNION TRUST CO.

Henry Clews & Co. Suspended.

THE FAILURES IN WASHINGTON.

Andrew Johnson a Heavy Loser.

The Monetary Situation.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Up to two o'clock this afternoon the monetary situation might have been summed in a sentence.—"Confidence is restored." The banks are conducting business as usual, but just as the street was beginning to feel that the end of the panic had been reached, the painful rumor started at twenty minutes to three o'clock that the house of Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment. As soon as the announcement was made that the doors of the banking house were closed a large crowd collected in front of the building. The word that their checks were refused payment at the Fourth National Bank reached the banking house about half-past two o'clock, and the closing of the doors followed the announcement, and it is stated an arrangement will be effected by which an early resumption will be effected, as there are abundant securities in possession of the house. Immediately after the closing of the doors, a number of prominent capitalists were eagerly seeking Mr. Clews, who was not in the office, and the assistance necessary to pull through the day would undoubtedly have been given had there been any suspicion that the bank would refuse the payment of Henry Clews & Co.'s checks. The fact of the suspension created as much excitement as the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The news left the street at the close of business in a condition of great excitement, and the headway made in restoring confidence was in a great measure lost.

The run on the savings banks continued to day, but as most of them adopted the "time" rule for paying depositors, the excitement soon subsided. Wherever a case of necessity transpires, or that a person wishing to draw requires a few hundred dollars for "business purposes," the savings banks accommodate them, but where excitement causes the withdrawal, the banks do not oblige. At some of the banks the officers say that the enforcement of the "time" rule regarding the drawing of deposits was demanded by their largest depositors, and in one case it was adopted in deference to such suggestions. Several of the largest banks are paying all demands without regard to amount.

Some of the poor people of Brooklyn became alarmed regarding their money in various savings banks there and drew it out. Only one bank took advantage of the "time" rule. The others are paying as usual. The run was not heavy.

The *Post* says: The banks have gone through the panic so far all right. It must be remembered, however, that since Saturday the business of the banks has been simply with merchants, the active accounts of the Stock Exchange firms having, by reason of the closing up of the Exchange, been suspended. These firms, probably, have at least five hundred accounts with banks. Friday's and Saturday's business at the Stock Exchange has still to be settled. Should the Exchange open, the money lenders, who have failed to get responses on Thursday, might rush in and close sales "under the rule," which would throw everything into a panic again and injure the banks. To prevent such a state of affairs it has been recommended that the Governing Committee appoint a sub committee to-morrow to prescribe regulations by which settlements may be made before the Exchange is opened. It is the duty at the present time of all lenders and borrowers to treat parties to contracts with as much liberality and forbearance as is consistent without absolutely sacrificing legal rights. There will undoubtedly be found a merciless class who will demand their "pound of flesh" with or without the blood; but it is for the interest of all that concessions should be made for the public good, which now emphatically means the good of individuals. A committee of this committee will act promptly on this suggestion.

Mayor Havemeyer on the Situation.

This afternoon Mayor Havemeyer, after consulting several gentlemen, decided to issue an address on the present financial crisis, and to transmit it to a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, which was called for to-day. When asked what his views were about the panic, the Mayor said he had intended to advise the workingmen and laborers of this city not to continue the run on the various savings banks, as he felt assured that their deposits were perfectly secure, and that a run during the present panic might possibly result in the loss of both principal and interest to the amounts deposited. The Mayor further said that in a little time any bank should have time to realize upon its securities, so as to enable it to meet the demands of its depositors.

The Importing Business Not Affected.

The effect of the panic upon the importing business or the withdrawing of goods from the bonded warehouse for the current demands of trade is hardly perceptible, as is shown by the receipts of duties. On the 17th the amount received at the Custom House was $322,158; on the 18th, $323,101; on the 19th, $232,059; on the 20th, $316,353; on the 22d, $387,280.

Bank of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bailey, the new receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, was at the bank to day at an early hour, busily engaged in examining the accounts. He stated that he was not as yet sufficiently familiar with its condition to give an account of the property belonging to the bank. He was satisfied, however, that the depositors were fully secured. Further than this he could not say.

Losers by the Suspension of the First National Bank of Washington.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A Washington dispatch says that the most prominent depositor in the First National Bank of that city, next to President Grant, was Andrew Johnson. In the First National he has always kept his account since he was made President, and it will be remembered that while Gen. Butler was making an investigation as to the causes which prevented the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, the latter's bank account was pried into, and it was found that his worldly wealth did not exceed $75,000. At the time of the failure of the bank Mr. Johnson had $60,000 to his credit, on which he was receiving six per cent. interest, which was his only revenue. Should the bank be unable to discharge its obligations, a contingency by no means improbable, Ex President Johnson will be penniless. Another case which will excite sympathy is that of Mrs. John G. Wilson, whose husband, a member of Congress elect from Oregon, recently died. Mr. Wilson had one thousand dollars on deposit in bank when he died, and arrangements were making by Judge Williams and Senator Kelly to obtain the money for the widow, who is wholly without means, and is now being solicited to support her family. The Smithsonian Institution had $10,000 on deposit. The Children's Hospital Benevolent Institution, which has done great good in Washington, had nineteen thousand dollars. Judge McCarthon, of the District Court, lost ten thousand dollars. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, it is said had fourteen thousand dollars in one of the suspended banks. Admiral Rowan had six thousand dollars, the widow of a former navy agent had seventeen thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale of all the property she had, and it is said General Hunter had a large balance to his credit. Even Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, whose money was in the bank, said he had not money enough to go to market with after the suspension.

Union Trust Company.

Further inquiry in relation to the petition in bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company has elicited the facts that Kendrick & Co., brokers in Wall street, are petitioning the creditors that the petition is based upon allegations that the Company refused to pay a check of the petitioners for $52,000 as far back as the 30th ult., on the ground that the check had been through the Clearing House, when in fact the Trust Company well knew that it had, and that the Trust Company had, by collusion with other parties, endeavored in a most unjustifiable manner to embarrass the business of the petitioners. If the petitioners succeed in having their petition granted, an assignee in bankruptcy will succeed the receiver now in charge of the company's assets.

A director of the Union Trust Company said to day that he had no idea when business would be resumed. Attachments had been issued against the real and personal property of Chas. T. Carleton, the missing Secretary, and he thought the company would not suffer to a very great extent through his operations. He believed the securities held by the company were perfectly good.

Thomas Carleton, the father of Charles P. Carleton, the absconding Secretary, was interviewed yesterday. Dr. Carleton was, it appears, in the office of the Trust Company when his son took his final departure. "Charley seemed," said the Doctor, "to be very nervous and excited. When he was not busy signing checks he conversed with me, and several times I saw tears rolling down his cheeks. Since his wife died, three weeks ago, he has not been himself, and I have frequently found him weeping, while he has continually been despondent and depressed. I supposed, on the morning in question, that he was thinking of his loss, being also flurried about the affairs of the Company. I talked to him earnestly, telling him that he should be cool and not get excited. Finally, just before noon, Charley went and got his hat, saying to me, 'You must excuse me, father, but it is necessary for me to go out a few moments; I will be back very soon.' Supposing that he was going out on business, I did not attempt to stop him. After waiting some time for him to return, I went away. My son did not, as has been stated, go to the safe and take out a thousand dollars. He could not have done so, as the cashier pays out the money. He did not even take his overcoat, and nothing was missing from his wardrobe at home except the clothes he wore. I cannot understand why Charley should have run away. He has friends who would have made good any deficiency. It is my opinion that he has been crazy since the death of his wife."

Being questioned as to the loan said to have been made to him by his son, Dr. Carleton said: "My business that morning was about these very loans. Some time ago the Trust Company loaned me thirty thousand dollars, for which I gave the very best securities, and when I heard of the run on the bank I went up there to offer to pay the loans if the company wished. I saw Mr. Schell, and he told me that it was not necessary. However, on Saturday, after banking hours, I received a notice calling in the loans, and this very morning paid fifteen thousand dollars, and would have paid the remainder but one of the checks I held was dishonored by a city bank, because the institution issuing it had not that amount on deposit in the bank. This loan was not made to me by my son personally, as has been stated, but by the Trust Company."

"Do you know of any speculations your son has been engaged in, Doctor?"

Answer.—"Yes; I have been told since his departure that Mr. Carleton has speculated heavily. He bought 1,500 shares of Pacific Mail and 1,000 shares of Western Union, but I cannot speak definitely as to other investments."

"Do you think that Mr. Carleton took any of the missing securities or bonds with him?"

Answer.—"No; I do not, but I was told by a gentleman who was with my son at the time that he went to one of the down-town savings banks, where he has deposits, and withdrew two thousand dollars."

"Have you seen your son since Friday?"

Answer.—"From the time he left the office at noon on that day I have neither seen nor heard from him; have not the slightest idea of his whereabouts."

The Assistant Treasurer in Funds.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse received from Washington this morning twenty million dollars in greenbacks to prevent the possibility of his becoming embarrassed in the purchase of bonds.

Rock Island Stock Changing Hands.

An evening paper says: "During the last two days forty-five hundred shares of Rock Island stock has been transferred to the names of outsiders who have invested, the lots ranging all the way from five to one hundred shares. If the Exchange is kept closed a few days these outside purchasers will afford important relief."

Rumored Failure of Dry Goods Houses Denied.

The rumors circulated on Wall street this afternoon that two prominent dry goods houses had failed proved, on investigation, to be entirely without foundation, and were doubtless circulated by speculators for the purpose of bulling gold.

The Brooklyn Bankers.

Every banking institution in Brooklyn, with a single exception, was represented at the meeting of Presidents yesterday. It was determined that in case of a run on any one of the banks, all of the others would come to its assistance. It was also resolved that the savings banks, if necessary, should take advantage of the thirty days clause in their charter.

Rev. Wm. Quinn, Vicar General of New York, was at the Emigrant Savings Bank yesterday, advising depositors to leave their money with the bank, where it was safe. He promised to be on hand to day.

Precautionary.

General Hillhouse has declined to give the names of sellers of bonds, on the ground that some sellers are connected with savings banks, and that they had sold bonds which might bring discredit upon their banks, which facts do not warrant.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Drafts thrown out in London.

The following private dispatch is published:

LONDON, September 23.—Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. are throwing out drafts drawn by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and which have come to hand since the news of the suspension was received.

Suspensions.

RICHMOND, September 23.—The Merchants National Bank, Planters & Mechanics Bank, People's Bank, and First National Bank, all of Petersburg, suspended this morning. The Citizens Bank of Petersburg, although not suspended, declines payment. Rumors of heavy commercial failures are rife in that city. The banks of Richmond are quiet, but there is considerable excitement here on account of the suspensions.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The suspension of Henry Clews & Co. is announced. They say that at present they have no statement to make save that a temporary suspension has been deemed advisable by that firm.

The Crisis Ended in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—The financial crisis here is over, and bankers and brokers are transacting business as usual. All the State banks that were under temporary difficulties have resumed except the Union and Citizens. The latter will soon resume. All the National banks stood firm, and no doubts were entertained of their stability.

The Panic Over in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 23.—The run on the Albany Savings Bank closed this noon, and the deposits at the close were much larger than the amount paid out. The panic is over here.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Sept. 23, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, light to fresh winds and partly clear weather will prevail, with possibly light rain over the southern portion.

For the Middle States, light to fresh winds and partly cloudy weather, with light rain on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to north and northwest, with clearing but partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes and the Ohio valley, winds shifting to southeast and south, rising temperature and generally cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature and cloudy weather.

From Missouri to the upper lakes, falling barometer, south to east winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, cloudy weather, and very probably rain.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

An information in a case of forfeiture was filed by the District Attorney against one barrel of whisky and one keg of Holland gin, owned by Littell & Mechling.

John Barton, Esq., proctor for Joseph Gartsides, of St. Louis, filed a libel in Admiralty against the steamboat "Comet," in a case of contract.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Joseph Sewell was placed on trial for the larceny of a small tin box containing eighteen dollars, and belonging to Anthony Hodge. The jury found a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hugh Freel, Thomas Boggs and Patrick Freel, charged by W. H. McKelvey with the larceny of a lot of lead and brass, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to Patrick Freel, and a verdict of not guilty was returned as to the remaining two.

Joseph Decker plead guilty to the larceny of a watch valued at eighty five dollars from the person of Nelson Devine, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of one year.

On payment of costs by defendant, William Bracken, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery on the person of Margaret Bracken, was allowed a *nolle prosequi*.

Benjamin Baker, charged by John H. Moore with assault and battery, was acquitted, and the parties were directed to pay the costs equally.

Wm. Mabey, who plead guilty to the charge of illegal liquor selling, preferred by R. W. Cornish, a constable of Elizabeth borough, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Gorman, charged by Catharine McAnally with assault and battery with intent to ravish, has been submitted to the jury.

John Jackson and Mollie Penn plead sole contenders to a charge of the larceny of a watch from the person of Mary Gill.

The last case taken up was that of James Connolly, charged with larceny. It was on trial when Court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Reardon,	John McCabe,
Jos. Thomas,	Frank Jones,
P. J. Way,	J. Q. Bacon et al,
Hugh Lolley,	Henry Gray,
Michael Haulon,	Sarah Logue,
Lawrence Gileson et al	Lawrence Voelker,
Clarence Bell,	Edward Smith et al,
John Smith *alias* Wallace,	Gotlieb Harr, et al
Mary Cox,	Fred. Younginger,
Thos. Healy.	Matthew Younginger.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

The case of Elizabeth Rowley vs. William Speer et al., being an action in trespass, taken up Monday afternoon, consumed the whole of the day in this Court. The defendants sold a lot of furniture by plaintiff's house under an execution against her son-in-law, and it is alleged that the goods sold were the property of the plaintiff. The case was tried about six months ago, and terminated in the disagreement of the jury.

Owing to the approaching term of the Supreme Court in this city, but one branch of the Court of Common Pleas is in session.

Trial List for To-day.

McClure & Co. vs. Scott & Weir, et al.
Milliken vs. the "R. J. Grace."
McGinley vs. Henry Murphy & Co.
Pratt & Beynon vs. Logue.
Miller vs. Strott et al.
Marks vs. Fisher et al.
Lehberger et al. vs. Prager.
Graville vs. Leister.
Sirouse & Gleson vs. Denniston et ux.
Kelley vs. Fludt.
Lewis vs. Mullen et al.

Buy the Favorite Pen

From J. R. Weldin & Co.

BREVITIES.

....There was a slight sewer cave on Fourth avenue Monday night.

....A runaway on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a badly smashed buggy.

....Post 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny, will attend their comrade's (Major Porter's) funeral in a body to-day.

....Chief Crow of Allegheny wants careless workmen to be careful how they use the fire alarm telegraph.

....The basement of the new Wylie avenue U. P. Church, Rev. W. H. Knox pastor, will be dedicated next Sabbath.

....The Allegheny poor authorities will remove fifteen patients from Dixmont to the new Poor House on Thursday.

....A man employed at the grading of Fifth avenue extenston had his foot crushed yesterday while trying to adjust a switch while a car was passing.

....Our lawyers are busy preparing for the session of the Supreme Court, which will be held in this city next month. Some very important cases will be argued.

....Rev. Sgenborg, the Swedish minister from Pittsburgh, was in Oil City on Monday, and baptized three children. He is taking into this tour Corry and Titusville.

....The Allegheny Valley Railroad has contracted for twelve new locomotives, which will be placed on the road shortly. The increasing business of the road demands these additional facilities.

....The Clark-McCully Bond of Friendship case was called up before Register Gray yesterday, but owing to the absence of some interested parties, proceedings were postponed until next Monday morning.

.....Bernard Breen and Mary, his wife, as well as Kate, their daughter, were all committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Logan on the charge of keeping a bawdy house. Kate is also charged with assault and battery by Matilda Newell.

....The residence of Mr. H. F. Eggers, Secretary of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company, on Troy Hill, Allegheny, was entered on Monday night, and a quantity of jewelry and other articles carried off. The thief very sensibly left no clue.

....While Henry Dennig was handling a "punta" yesterday in McKee's glass works, on the South Side, a large piece of glass struck him on the hand and severed an artery from which he almost bled to death before the arrival of a physician.

....Frederick Fritsch yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged Joseph Fritsch and Matthew Cronin with aggravated assault and battery, in striking him over the head with a pop-bottle. He scouted the idea of any such pop-ularty, so the 'Squire issued a warrant.

....Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of A. Boyd Rook, who died in the lock-up Monday morning, having been found sick in the street. A verdict of death from congestion of the brain was rendered. Deceased was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two daughters.

....A man who lodged on Monday night at the St. John's Hotel, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, was robbed there of one hundred and ninety dollars in bills, and about ten dollars in change. He slept in a room with several other men, and on waking in the morning found all his money had disappeared.

....Patrick McNamara, another of the Oyler gang, was arrested yesterday by officer Pat Pender, for stealing a pair of pants on Monday night from the clothing store of Uriling & Follansbee. He was committed to jail for trial, and a lad named Alex Keellin, who was with him at the time he committed the theft, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by his parents.

....Mrs. Douglass, the mother of Willie Oyler, gave bail yesterday, before the Mayor, on an information preferred by Officer Cronin, charging her with receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that Adams and Morrison, who were arrested on Sunday night, had left some stolen tobacco and cigars with Mrs. Douglass, and when the officers went in she took the tobacco out of the show case and handed it to them.

....It is said that on Sunday evening a man who lives on the South Side came home in a very intoxicated condition, and when his wife remonstrated with him concerning his unbecoming and unmanly conduct he attacked her, broke her in the mouth, loosening her teeth and disfiguring her face. It is alleged that he then kicked her down stairs—about fifteen feet—by which a compound fracture of the leg was sustained, the ankle bone running up between the bones of the leg and causing the most intense pain. On Monday morning she gave birth to a child. Drs. Rahauser and Riggs were called in, when it was discovered that on the day previous a little daughter, only three years of age, had died of scarlet fever.

....Our energetic friend Dr. A. M. Barr is making arrangements to connect himself with the European Agency, established at the old stand of Bingham on Smithfield street. During his recent visit to Europe he made himself thoroughly conversant with the details of the business as regards that end of the line, and since his return home he has busied himself in getting a knowledge of the business here, so that when he does start, he will have practical acquaintance with the matter throughout. The Doctor has undertaken this branch of activity with a will, and if energy and keen business insight, together with gentlemanly courtesy and integrity, are worth anything, our friend is bound to achieve abundant success.

PROHIBITION LADIES.

The Temperance Meeting Yesterday—Resolutions Passed—Endorsing the Prohibition Movement—Another Meeting to be Held.

A meeting of the Temperance Ladies was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Alliance Rooms. Mr. W. B. Ross called the meeting to order and read the call for it, after which, on motion of Mrs. Hill, he was elected chairman. On motion, a business committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Greer and Miss Haller were appointed, and it retired to prepare business. During its absence an address was delivered by Mr. Lane. He congratulated the ladies on having in hand a work that deserved their highest efforts and warmest sympathies. The women were interested in the temperance movement more than the men. When Mr. Lane's address was concluded, the Business Committee presented the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The evils growing out of the licensed liquor traffic is productive of more misery to our country than all other evils combined. It entails upon our people crime, poverty, sickness and want; it eliminates filial affection; it destroys the dearest and dearest relations of love in families; it sets at defiance the Divine authority; it turns the Sabbath day into a day of revelry and drunkeness; it has imposed burdensome taxations upon the taxpayers of our county; it has filled our poor house with paupers; it has crowded our penit

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
E. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL McGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS ROCKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾.

THE ravages of the yellow fever at Shreveport have become positively alarming. Call for aid has been made.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is authority for the statement that the house of Randolph & Co., which suspended, is not the New York agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Mr. Randolph is not the son-in-law of Col. Thomas A. Scott.

THE President has disclosed the fact that while in New York, there were protests against any unnecessary inflation of the currency, as well as urgent demands that it should be done. He believed what he finally ordered done—the purchase of Government bonds—all that was necessary, and this events now fully justify.

PARSON BROWNLOW has been interviewed and pronounces in favor of Cæsarism as against Democracy, and in favor of a third term for Grant in any event. He is of the opinion that the nomination of Grant for a third term is entirely consonant with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and that he is the strongest candidate that can be placed before the people.

THE Polaris, according to Captain Markham, of the English Royal Navy, might have gone much farther north, had she been a stronger vessel. The principal portion of the difficult part of the voyage was made in five days, through soft ice, which a stronger vessel might have penetrated more rapidly, and farther. The rescued members of the Polaris were to have sailed from Liverpool for New York, yesterday.

THE negotiation successfully completed by Mr. Brunot with the Ute Indians, forms the second agreement negotiated by him this year, and is particularly valuable as securing to the Government 3,000,000 acres of land, on which are located valuable gold and silver mines. Some four hundred mines and valuable machinery are now upon the reservation. One company, at work on a portion of the ceded Territory, is taking out $1,000 a day, in silver ore. Of course the Government will see to it that these lands and mines are properly accounted for.

THE New York *Times* offers advice to the people of that city which is pertinent everywhere, and at all times. It is: "We say to depositors in savings banks—your money is perfectly safe. Do not draw it out under the influence of a foolish and needless panic. The savings banks have bonds, and their bonds can be turned into currency at any moment, thus providing ample funds to meet your claims. A "run" will only cause you inconvenience, and lead you to wonder, after a few days, how you could have been so absurd as to join in a senseless scare."

POSTMASTER FILLY, of St. Louis, being called to account for assessing his clerks, pleads innocence, both of knowledge of the Civil Service rules and of immoral purpose. This, possibly, might be safely done, but when he superadds to this a declaration of belief that he is a persecuted man, he shows that he is entirely too shrewd to be so easily imposed upon. Evidently Mr. Filly needs leisure to reflect on moral questions, as they may stand associated with political assessments, and for this purpose should be given leave to retire for an indefinite period from his official position

THE London *Spectator*, ordinarily very shrewd, presents a view of our Farmers' troubles that is shrewdly and concisely stated, but not in all particulars correct. It says: "The American farmers of the West are getting very angry with the railway lords, the factory lords, and the ring lords, and threaten to form a party which shall put all these things down. The railway lords tax their produce too much, the factory lords double, treble, or quadruple the price of everything they want, and the ring lords raise the value of money on them whenever they like. They are forming associations, therefore, with the view of electing members both of Congress and of their own Legislatures who will not do these things. They will be beaten, of course, as they will choose poor men of the political class, who will be bought up wholesale; and the threatened interests have besought the railway lords to inflict some severe punishment upon them, perhaps not to carry their corn at all." The "threatened interests" will probably fight out their battle, but how successfully we do not say.

MUCH has been said relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad since the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and doubts seem to be entertained as to its future success. The remark that "advances to railroads that do not and will not, for a long time, pay a cent," are applied to this along with other roads. Of the truth or falsity of these statements we are not prepared to affirm. Its prospects may be gathered from a brief statement of its position. The Northern Pacific Railroad will run from Duluth, Lake Superior, to Puget Sound—one thousand eight hundred miles—with a branch at the east to Chicago, and at the west to Portland, Oregon. The road was chartered by Congress in 1864, and obtained a land grant of forty-seven millions of acres of alternate sections of land. By the end of the present year it was expected that the eastern section would be finished to the Missouri river, and the western to from Columbia river to Puget Sound. The authorized capital is one hundred million dollars. There is a mortgage upon the company's whole property, including its lands, to secure the payment of bonds, at the rate of $50,000 per mile. These are seven-thirties. The Northern Pacific owns a controlling interest in the stock of the St. Paul and Pacific; it also has taken a lease, or become owner, of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, extending from St. Paul to Duluth, a distance of 211 miles.

THE cotton statistics for the crop year just closed, show that the cotton product of the country has been very large—nearly four million bales—a trifle in advance of the best yields before the war. When we remember that the war closed only about eight years age, and that considerable time was lost in reorganizing the new system of labor, and in restoring fruitfulness to the land, the results attained are particularly gratifying. What is better is the intelligence that cotton mills at the South are exceptionally prosperous. The mills at Augusta, Georgia, for the last six years have paid quarterly dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the capital, and have carried each year large sums to the reserved fund. The Augusta Company is now building a new mill, which will add 7,000 spindles and 264 looms to the 16,600 spindles and 522 looms already in operation. Its consumption of cotton in the year ended June 7, 1873, was 3,901,107 pounds, and the product was 9,082,717 yards of cloth, weighing 2,722,694 pounds. The number of hands employed was 503, and the aggregate of wages paid during the year, $164,720. The dividend was $120,000, being 20 per cent. on $600,000, and $19,-314.07 were carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $307,764.66. This shows that cotton manufactories at the South may be prosperous. The welfare of the country demands that manufactories shall be chiefly located near the place where the raw material is produced. The South, therefore, should not only be a great cotton growing, but cotton manufacturing region.

WE YESTERDAY gave expression to the fact that the National banking system would not only prove its if sound during the existing panic, but also that the agitation for the reduction of the reserve will be entirely estopped by the recent experiences. The Philadelphia *American* also entertains the same view. Referring to the fact that our financial system, so far as its control and regulation are concerned, is fully equal to that of England, it says: "So far, then, it is an error to say that we lack a regulator. These banks act together and regulate affairs locally. But have we any regulator over all? The Treasury Department is really such a regulator. In time of trouble it does more than the Bank of England. If gold is scarce, its vast hoard is unloosed and the market relieved. If greenbacks are scarce, the Treasury hoard is drawn down to purchase bonds. It is also a fierce watch-dog upon the national banks. It overhauls their accounts, keeps them up to the requirements of the law, demands and holds a guarantee for circulation, enforces a guarantee for deposits, and takes charge of insolvent banks and settles up their accounts. We have regarded all these provisions as the wisest and most efficient yet devised for the regulation of corporate banking, and this opinion we still hold, and are opposed to a change, especially any that would diminish or abolish the requirement of the reserve, since in the recent panic this reserve was the firm reliance of the whole business community." We fully endorse this view, as it fully corroborates what we have already said. An "elastic" money system is well enough to talk about when all is easy, but in a crisis a *safe* financial system is better. And only conservatism contributes to safety.

END OF THE STORM!

It may now be fairly said that the financial storm, which has raged so severely for several days, is about ended. There may possibly be other failures, but it is altogether unlikely. The different banking institutions in New York have settled, and to-day the Stock and Gold Exchanges will open for business. We have expressed the opinion that a few days will show that the shrinkage in nominal values has been recovered, although we do not by any means wish to encourge speculation. The danger in this will be in the possible fluctuations that may occur. But business, generally, will revive, and probably on a firmer basis than before.

It now can be seen that those who have been dealing in the securities of incompleted railroads, are the ones who are hurt the most. The effect of this discovery will be to inspire caution in advancing monies to railroads in process of construction. Much of the evil, in this direction, grows out of the loose and dishonest manner in which many of our railroads are built. They are let to contractors, and sub-let, and all concerned in the management and construction of such roads, make fortunes,—the result being that the roads cost largely more than they should. They thus are compelled to carry capital, much of which did no enter into their actual construction, and hence do not pay dividends on their stock, and find it difficult to pay the interest on their bonds. This is what, at last, has made our railroad securities unacceptable in Europe. There are, it is true, other causes. England is in a perturbed condition, financially, growing out of her labor difficulties, short crops, and other causes. Hence, there and on the continent, our securities were either slowly negotiated, or not sold at all. This was what brought on the suspension of Drew's firm, of Jay Cooke & Co., and of Fisk & Hatch, and started the financial panic. So far as this influence goes, a very proper prudence will take the place of the somewhat reckless methods which formerly prevailed. If it shall compel a return of honesty in the construction of railroads, it will be well.

The business houses of the country acted wisely during the panic, in resisting all the exciting influences that prevailed, and by their course in firmly upholding the banks. It will be noticed that fears as to the safety of commercial houses were not even entertained. They seemed not to be in danger. There has not as yet been, and we presume will not be, any shrinkages in the value of real estate. It stands firm and uninfluenced by the prevailing declension in the price of stocks. All this, and the safety of the National Banks and even of the mass of local banks in other cities than New York, show just the scope of the recent flurry. It did not touch the real business interests of the country, and ought not to retard, for a single moment, the progress of legitimate trade.

We are gratified that Pittsburgh escaped so well. Our business firms refused to be drawn into the vortex of panicy feeling, and so prevented a run on the banks. Among those who have but small deposits—the working classes, some concern was very naturally felt, as their little savings were more to them than were large balances to the rich. Our only suspensions were occasioned, not by a city run, nor did they represent a paucy feeling in the city; they were purely the outcome of depending too largely on country correspondents; a poor dependence in time of panic. All our firm and established financial institutions rode through the storm, prepared for emergencies, but not called upon to meet them. Of their ability, had the demand been made, to respond, we do not entertain a doubt.

The storm is over. The several parts of business machinery will be in full operation to-day. The crash ought to be remembered, for the lesson it teaches, and the dangers against which it warns. Its immediate lesson is the danger of inordinate railroad speculation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* has discovered that, as a law of nature, every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, and every spotted cat the end of his tail black. He says he has examined many dogs and cats in France, England and America, and always noticed the same result. Our former Minister to Japan, Mr. Harris, first mentioned the fact concerning the dog in a letter published some years since. He has looked at many paintings of dogs in the Galleries of Paris and elsewhere in regard to this, and found even there the dogs spotted, all ways in order, proving to him that the artist had invariably copied after nature.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Baltimore *Sun* declares that Maryland will spend no more money on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Congress will be asked for a subsidy.

THE *Canada Gazette*, official, contains a proclamation of the Governor General, calling Parliament together for the transaction of public business on the 22d of October.

THE stage between Silver City and Winnemucca, Nevada, was robbed on Monday by three masked men. Colonel Moorey, United States Army Paymaster, was also robbed.

A LONDON dispatch says the remains of Donald Dalrymple, late member of Parliament for Bath, have been taken to Norwick for interment. It is said that he never recovered from the fatigue occasioned by his journey to America.

THE entries for the races of the Northern Ohio Association closed on Monday evening, with fifty-seven nominations, embracing some of the most celebrated horses on the Western turf. The races commence on Tuesday, September 30.

THE American young ladies at the French watering place, Trouville-sur-Mer, are said to be flirting successfully, and a correspondent reports that "certain engagements have been entered into between very noble parties and some of the prettier of said young Americans."

PARIS GREEN is being used in the Southern cotton fields to destroy the worm and other insects that infest the cotton crop, and, it is said, with excellent success. Some of the planters who have applied it speak of its efficacy in the warmest terms, and one of them remarks that it as great a blessing for the Cotton States as the invention of the cotton gin.

SPECIAL AGENT WILSON, of the Postoffice Department, has been in St. Louis several days investigating matters in the Postoffice relating to the alleged assessment on the clerks by the Postmaster for political and other purposes. The report of the investigation is not known, nor will it be until Wilson makes his report to the Department at Washington, whither he has gone.

THE example of the recalcitrant Cheney has proved contagious. His assistant, Rev. Mr. Tucker, disregarding Bishop Whitehouse's inhibition, and in turn Bishop Littlejohn's charges of disobedience, is deposed from the ministry. Still, he continues his labors, averring that as God called him to Chicago, it would be ungodly for him to discontinue his ministrations.

JOHN MORRISSEY and his fellow-gamblers at Saratoga are making great efforts to have the next college regatta held there. It is said that very strong inducements have been held out to the College Association to go there, and there is danger that the members may yield. This, it is generally thought, would ruin the sport and break up the regatta in a short time, demoralizing the whole thing.—*Boston Globe.*

THE "Human Frog" is the name given to a deformed inmate of the Orleans county poor-house, near Albion, N. Y., who was born in the building twenty-eight years ago and has never but once moved outside its yard. His legs and arms are contracted in such a way that he hops around after the manner of the animal from which he takes his name, and his only enjoyment consists in "lying in the sun covered with mud and dirt.

IT HAS long been common to sneer at New Jersey for its limited extent of territory and supposed poverty of production; but when it is known, as is true, that the average value of farm products in that State is $26.36 per acre, or greater than that of any other State in the country, New Jersey may feel warranted in returning the taunt and offset its productive "sand heaps" against the rugged rocks and barren wastes of its larger neighbors.

THE burned district of Boston is being rapidly rebuilt, the streets widened, larger water pipes laid, and the whole character of the district with respect to fire risks changed. It is expected that on the anniversary of the fire, November 9th and 10th, three of the streets will be wholly restored, and more than three-fourths of the sites of all the other burned buildings occupied by partially completed structures. The new buildings, in beauty, strength and durability, are improvements on those that were destroyed, and many of them are fireproof. Their value are estimated at twice that of the old buildings, notwithstanding the widening of the streets.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IN Montgomery county, Illinois, the Democrats are running a ticket against the farmers. It is to be feared that the hayseed which was sowed in that district, fell by the wayside, "and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

PURSUANT to call, Republicans "opposed to the nomination of Cooper" for Senator, for the district comprising Delaware and Chester counties, assembled in Media on Thursday. The Committee on Nominations presented the name of Dr. Hilborn Darlington, of Concord, for Senator, and it was ratified.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON got back to Ohio last week, and was much astonished to find that the Democratic managers had announced that he would speak at Lima and Ottowa on Friday and Saturday. He said it would be utterly impossible for him to fulfill the appointments.

THE campaign in Virginia is getting warm, and reminds the old politicians of the times when the clashings between the old Whig and Democratic parties made the fur fly. Such epithets as rebels, copperheads, nigger-heads and carpet-baggers flow from the stump as freely as the waters of Niagara. No duels, however, have taken place.

OHIO papers tell us that accounts from all parts of that State give most encouraging prospects of Republican success in the Fall election. The Republicans are wide awake and turn out to the political demonstrations in force, while the Bourbons are having a hard time of it in trying to muster their demoralized hosts in anything like respectable numbers.

THE Berks county Republicans have nominated the following ticket: State Senate, Wm. H. Clymer, brother of Heister Clymer, Democratic Congressman; Assembly, Chas. F. S. Fisher, Wm. F. Walter, Abraham H. Phillippi; Prison Inspectors, John H. Gernant, Samuel Buch, Wm. Y. Lyon; County Treasurer, David Brown; County Commissioners, Henry Wamsher, Wm. S. William; Jury Commissioner, Samuel U. Hollenbach; Director of the Poor, Dr. D. L. Beaver; Auditor, John M. Shonour; Coroner, David Fox.

LEW CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was never very wisewhen a Republican. Since he turned Democrat he seems to have lost what little sense he ever had. In a recent speech he told a story about a friend of his who used to "keep tavern like ——," and closed his remarks by this little bit of blood thirstiness and blasphemy:

I'll tell you what I'd like to do with the corrupt leaders, my friends. I'd like to get them all in the White House, at Washington. I'd sink a mine, and place a couple of pounds of nitro-glycerine in it. I'd give them about fifteen minutes to say their prayers, and I'd touch it off (!) and send them all on the instant to that place where Achey is supposed to hove learned how to keep tavern.

WOOLEN TROUSERS.

A Home Scene Described.

Mr. O'Clarence purchased a new pair of pants Saturday. When he got home his wife was miking bread. She wiped her hands on her apron, and made a careful examination of the pants. First she pinched one leg of them, and asked him what he paid for them, and then pinched the other, and asked him if he didn't think it was too much. After that he stood off a ways so she could get a look at the fit, so as to form a right opinion of it. Then she asked him if he couldn't draw them up higher, as they touched the floor. He said he couldn't without splitting himself in two, which there appeared no urgent necessity for his doing. She pinched them again, taking up his leg and eyeing it thoughtfully while he clutched the table with his hand and stepped around on the other leg to rest himself. She was not quite confident, they were not all cotton (those clothing people do lie so) but she was not quite sure. However she could tell better at the window, and drew him over there to the imminent danger of tipping him over and breaking his spine. She rubbed them again, and turned up the leg so as to see the other side, and all the while her mind gathered doubts and foreboding. If he had only said he was going to buy a pair of pants she would have gone with him herself and picked them out. But tailors know that a man can't tell one kind of cloth from another, and will put off anything on him. Then she abruptly dropped his leg, and went to the back door and called Mrs. Mugent. Mrs. Mugent came in, and being made acquainted with the particulars, pinched Mr. O'Clarence's legs herself, and asked him why he didn't buy the cloth and have his pants made at home. Mr. O'Clarence didn't like the bother, and Mrs. O'Clarence explained that he always would have his own way. Mrs. Mugent said that an uncle of Mr. Mugent, who lived in Bridgeport, got a pair of all-wool pants last April for $5 and you (Mr. and Mrs. O'Clarence) would have thought they cost $10 if a cent; the cloth was just as fine and firm as anything could be. Mr. Mugent would sometimes get the impression that he must have his pants ready made, but he always got cheated. She was positive there was not a bit of wool in these pants, and if they were Mr. Mugent's she would have them taken back. That is exactly what Mrs. O'Clarence thought, and in spite of Mr. O'Clarence's protestations he took them back and got another pair. The other pair was a little short in one leg, and pinched his stomach, but there was wool in them, Mrs. Mugent said.—*Danbury News.*

PERSONAL.

FRED. DOUGLAS' son, a journeyman printer, is a candidate for the Territorial Legislature in the District of Columbia.

ON mature reflection Mrs. Fair concluded that, bad as Chicago was, it might not be altogether congenial, and she has gone to live in Sancelito, Cal., instead.

THE wealthiest man in Russia, excepting a very few of the nobility, is M. Steiglitz, merchant and banker, who retired a few years since from business after having accumulated fifty millions of dollars.

JOHN A DIX, Governor of the State of New York, Thurlow Weed, one of the oldest editors in the United States, and Daniel Drew, the Wall street Methodist millionaire, are pensioners on the Government, they all having been soldiers of the war of 1812. Weed played a fife, Dix carried the flag, and Drew carried a musket.

MR. KARASIMA, one of the *Kuges* at the Mikado's court in Yokohama, Japan, has been buried after the European fashion. The body, enclosed in a foreign-made coffin, was transported to the place of interment in a hearse, which was followed by eleven carriages, occupied by the higher officials of the Government. Mr. Karasima did not witness the innovation.

EXTRACT from a Virginian's will: "I will to my nephew, James Madison M——, everything I may have after my just debts are paid, with condition that after am buried he is to have a marble head and foot stone put to my grave, to be seven feet long and four inches thick. I want the following inscription cut upon both ends of each slab: 'Henry M——, born December 16, 1805; died ——. He was a great turkey hunter and a tolerably good fiddler. He desired the above to be placed on this slab. Peace to his ashes.'"

"OLD UNCLE BOB."

Narrow Escape from Being Sold into Slavery.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following concerning a venerable colored citizen of that place: "Nearly everybody in Detroit has at least seen Robert Branton, a remarkably active, white-headed old colored man, who spends much of his time around the City Hall, but few persons would think him ninety-five years old, which he was on the 3d day of this month. 'Uncle Bob,' as he likes everybody to call him, was born free, in Pennsylvania, and had a son two years old when the last war with England broke out. Branton was in Pittsburgh the evening the news of Perry's victory reached that city, and he gave a dollar, in silver, to help buy dry goods boxes for a bonfire. Fortune was kind to him in his younger days, and when fifty years of age, and old enough to know better, he signed notes with several sharpers and was stripped of his fortune, which then amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1853, while 'Uncle Bob' was visiting some friends at Dayton, Ohio, he was offered a splendid situation as porter of a store in Cincinnati. The man who made the offer was staying at a hotel in Dayton, and claimed to own a hotel in Cincinnati. He offered Branton $25 in advance, and finally he started for Porkopolis with him. Arriving there he was conducted through several streets to rooms on the third floor of a building and locked in. Being convinced that he had been trapped by a rascal who was intending to sell him into slavery, he looked about for means to escape. He could not open the door, and when he began calling from one of the back windows his captor came up and knocked him down. He was told that he would be taken across to Kentucky that night, and warned that he would be shot if he attempted to escape or to notify any one of his situation. When the man went away Branton found that he could reach the eave trough on conductor from one of the windows, and he grasped the pipe and descended to within twenty feet of the ground, when he fell, striking on a pile of dry goods boxes and escaping any serious injury. A private watchman heard the crash and arrested Branton for a burglar. He was taken to the station, and, when nothing suspicious was found about him, he was sent to the Work House as a vagrant, and was made to carry there sixty days. The affair taught him a lesson, and he kept away from the border after that."

Girls Attacked by Rats.

A recent letter from Bradford, Conn., reports that a few nights since two daughters of Mr. Oliver Bishop, of that town, five and seven years old, were attacked by rats and badly bitten. One of the girls called to her mother in the night, but she, hearing the call but once, thought nothing was wanted. Morning came, and nothing further was heard from the girls until nearly breakfast time, when one of them called to her mother to come up-stairs. On going up, an awful sight presented itself. Before her were the two girls closely wrapped within the bed clothes, and nearly suffocated, while their faces were covered with blood. On examination it was found that both had received several bites on the face and forehead, and from the appearance of the clothing, had bled profusely. The oldest stated when she called to her mother in the night, three rats were jumping about their heads, and that they were so frightened that they covered their heads, and dared not move until morning. The work of the rats must have nearly all been done before the girls were fairly awake. It appears that the family had been troubled with rats which invaded the pantry, and having shut them away from there they resorted to the upper part of the house.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. McGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield.
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny.
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:1to

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
J. M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County at Large,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
G. R. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
J. L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the first Tuesday in each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, A. M. Brown, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Folsombee, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MADAME DAVENPORT'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipt obtained from Madame ——, by a friend, an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had used it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mrs. S. A. Wanner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

SUMMER, SWEET, GOOD-BY!

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Gold and red and purple leaves
Flutter down the wind;
With the snow of thistle-down
All the lanes are lined.
Clear and keenly blue the sky,
Hurrying birds are flying high.
Singing: "Summer, sweet, good-by!
Summer, sweet, good-by!"

Sheaves are nodding in the sun.
As if passed along,
In gay, fantastic rout,
Summer's fairy throng.
Where the fading willow swings,
Where the nest, deserted, clings,
Listen to the brook that sings:
"Summer, sweet, good-by!"

Woodlands whisper sad farewells;
Squirrels frisk and spring;
Patter, patter, rain the nuts
For their harvesting.
Flocks of merry birds go by,
'Neath the heart's unclouded sky,
Hopeful, trustful, while we sigh:
"Summer, sweet, good-by!"
—*Independent.*

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

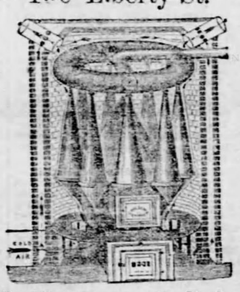
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



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IN THE

CHILSON

New Cone Furnaces

WELLMAN REFLECTOR

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

ALSO

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je25

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers, of the *Number One Pen* alone, you sold more than

4,500,000

in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ *For the convenience of those who may wish to try these Pens we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

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Gazzam & Cochran,

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96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,

Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

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Phœnix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

PLASTER.

200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, best brand.
Spar—200 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—20 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. 116 Water St.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

NEW GOODS.

CASSIMERES,
At 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Every grade a bargain.

TWEEDS,
In Brown and Black Mixed, and plain colors, very cheap.

JEANS,
At 12½c up to 50c. Full assortment of colors.

BLANKETS,
White and Colored—all sizes—Bargains in these.

FLANNELS,
Of every kind—Barred and Plain.

HATS AND BONNETS,
A fresh and carefully selected stock just opened!

RIBBONS.
A complete stock at very low prices

FLOWERS AND PLUMES,
Also, Feathers, Wings, Pompons, and Ostrich Tips.

MILLINERY GOODS,
Full lines of everything in this Department at our usual low prices.

RUCHING,
In all the latest novelties.

BLACK VELVET BELTS,
Assortment large and everything new.

WATERPROOFS,
At all prices and in all colors.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades and Shade Trimmings.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
A full stock at attractive prices.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in

Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

DRESS GOODS

In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

McORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

FALL SEASON 1873.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

MARKET STREET,

Have now opened the largest and most complete assortment represented in the following departments ever brought to this market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers.

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Departments.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department.
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and

NEW GOODS

Arriving Daily.

Lowest Prices—East or West.

WHOLESALE ONLY

77 and 79

Market Street.

THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

Is still going on at

Macrum & Carlisle's

27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

MWF

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED

Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins

In all the new autumn shades.

Cloth and Cashmere

Sacques and Mantles,

Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,

In great variety at

No. 96 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

NEW GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
From $1 to $5 per yard, at Real Bargains.

BLACK SILK VELOURS,
Satin face, new.

BLACK GRENADINE SILK OTTOMAN,
Satin finished, new.

JAP. SILKS,
For Fall and Winter wear, Crepe and Dice Face, beautiful colors.

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FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Gold, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VASKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
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KWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1873.

The course of the Bank Presidents on Monday in determining to sustain any bank upon which a run might be made, seemed to allay the rising excitement, and the day yesterday passed by in comparative quiet. Possibly, the gloomy character of the day had something to do with this, but the result, whatever the causes that led to it, was certainly satisfactory.

At the East, the panic is understood to be over, and to-day the Stock Exchange in New York will be opened for business. There have been quiet purchases of dividend paying stocks, at improving figures, a circumstance that has tended to aid the growth of confidence. The course of the Government in engaging in the purchase of bonds, and thus placing currency in circulation, has also exerted a favorable influence on the public mind. Thus the cause of the panic—distrust,—has partially vanished, and with the return of confidence, business will be resumed on a firm basis.

The failure of the country was never better than it now is, and the immediate prospects in all branches of commercial enterprise are favorable. Even in the failures of banking houses that have taken place, it is to be remembered that they are not nearly so disastrous as those of banks under the old State system. They are not banks of issue, and hence, have no notes in circulation, so that the general public is not involved in loss consequent upon their failures. The losses will be those of depositors, chiefly, and these will not be severe, as in most instances, partial payment will be made, and in some full return will be made to depositors.

The great danger is that there may be a rage of speculation, which may be exerted into extremes. In this, possible losses will be made. There is intelligence that large orders have been telegraphed to New York to purchase railway stocks. The operators in Wall street on thoroughly control the market that those who go to stand in danger of loss as well as in prospect of gain. In brief, the panic may be said to be over, and confidence will be gradually and firmly established.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1873.

The day opened in Wall street with at least all of yesterday's improvement maintained, and with a tendency still in favor of a further improvement. Money is not yet quotable on Stock Exchange loans. The banks, however, are accomodating merchants so far as possible at 7 per cent. There was a heavy break in foreign exchange to-day, and prime bankers' sixty days' sterling sold from 107¼ to 106 and good bankers' for 106 to 105. Cable transfers were done at 106. There is very little demand for the exchange, and a pressure to sell broke the market. Customs receipts, $404,000. The Gold Room was regularly opened for business this morning, and no unusual excitement has prevailed there. The first sale was at 112, after which there was an advance to 112¾, and a decline to 111¾@111⅜, closing at 112⅝ @113¼. On paid loans the rates have been 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying, and flat and 1-64 for use. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $59,000. Clearings were regularly made. There were no transactions in Government bonds, except at the Sub-Treasury, where 20,271,550 bonds have been bought since Saturday. The clearings of the New York Associated Banks were all regularly made to-day. There was not much excitement this morning regarding stocks.

Small lots of brokers assembled in front of the Exchange on Broad street, and made a market for the purchase and sale of stocks for greenbacks. The following is a list of prices made in such transactions: New York Central and Hudson, 92 bid; Harlem 105@110; Lake Shore, 82¾; Wabash, 50; Rock Island, 88 bid; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 35; Ohio and Mississippi, 30 bid; Union Pacific, 21@22; Ocean Steamers, Chicago and Rock Island, 91 bid; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 20 bid; West Pa Union Telegraph, 66@70, and Pacific Mail, 34½@36.

In regard to the loan of the Union Trust Company to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, which has been the basis of a good deal of misrepresentation, it now appears that the loan is not due until January 1st, 1874. The total of $1,750,000 is represented as the advances, made at different times on account of the $6,000,000 bonds which the Trust Company was negotiating. The money was not borrowed for dividend purposes at all, but in connection with this loan, which was for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road to enable it to do all the business which came to it. Just before the close the announcement was made that the well known house of Henry Clews & Co. had suspended. This had a tendency to destroy the improved feeling, and also to open afresh the excitement. The firm paid out $1,250,000 in legal tenders to depositors during the few days, and it was the general impression that they would pull through. The main difficulty was that of rendering available their securities in the present condition of the market. The firm are understood to have $600,000 securities at their bank (Fourth National), against which they had drawn but $300,000. The refusal of the bank to certify or clear their checks was the immediate cause of to-day's disaster. Much sympathy was expressed for Mrs. Clews.

Mr. Camp, of the Clearing House, states that ten million loan certificates have been issued up to to-night. There will be a meeting of the associated bankers to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the Merchants' Bank.

Stocks were weak and lower at the close, in consequence of the renewed excitement. The following are the closing prices on the street: Western Union, 63@64; Pacific Mail, 34@35; New York Central, 92@90; Erie, 51@55; Rock Island, 88@90; Michigan Southern, 77¼@79; Northwestern, 42@44½; C. C. and I. C., 20@22; Wabash, 43@45; Ohio and Mississippi, 29@30; Union Pacific, 19¼@20; Harlem, 102@104.

LONDON, September 23—5 P. M.—The weather throughout Eng and to-day was wet and unfavorable to crops. Consols 92¾@93¼. The news from New York relative to the Bank of England continues to alter feeling in American securities. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000. The Bank of England is open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16 per cent., or 2 16 below the Bank rate. American securities: for 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 49¾.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 57 22½c.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '62, 94¾.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, September 23, 1873.

The financial outlook seems to be regarded with more favor. It is thought the worst of the storm is over, and hence, there is a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles; however, there is no question but what it has had a depressing influence on general business, although it is asserted to-day that this is a crisis among brokers and banks, and that the markets for general merchandise will not be affected there by. Our New York dispatch of Monday says:

The monetary panic has a depressing effect on the market for breadstuff, generally, and free sales could not even be made at decidedly lower prices, and the difficulty in selling exchange has driven many shippers out of the market." Even if the panic, as it is now thought it will, subside immediately, it will require some time to fully restore confidence, and in the meantime general business will lag, as the demand for nearly everything will be curtailed, and the policy of all will be, as to buying, to keep close to shore. So far as the leading articles of produce are concerned, such as Butter, Eggs, Apples and Potatoes, our market has not been affected as yet in the least; the demand is fully as good as it was prior to the panic, and prices are higher, but when it comes to articles that are imported and exported, such as Grain, Flour, Petroleum, Coffee etc., each of the cases is entirely changed. These commodities have been affected somewhat already at the seaboard, although not as much as we were generally expected.

BUTTER—There is a continued brisk demand for the best grades, and the market is firm, as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Prime to choice roll may be fairly quoted at 28@ 30, and some dealers aver that they could realize 32 for choice roll if they had it.

BEANS—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry; we continue to quote at 2.50@2.75 per bushel. There are very few if any navy beans here.

CHEESE—The market is still quoted firm, with a demand fully equal to the supply, although prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote factory at 13@14c for July and 15c for August make—the stock of the former is almost exhausted. New York Goshen, 14@14½ Prime to Choice.

EGGS—Continue scarce, and with considerable inquiry, prices are fully sustained, ranging from 20@22c.

FRUITS—Apples continue scarce, especially choice fruit, and prices may be fairly said to be quoted at $3@4 9 bri for fair to choice. Peaches are about over for this year. Grapes in light supply, and selling at 3@4c per lb, according to quality. The melon trade continues very dull and holders are working off their stock s to the best of their ability.

FLOUR—There is no change in our market as yet, either as regards demand or prices, but New York and eastern markets demoralized on Monday, and as will have been noted by those who have read the dispatches, wheat is considerably lower in the west. Quotations may be fairly given at 7.50@7.75 for spring wheat flour, and 8@8.50 for winters.

GRAIN—very little wheat coming in now, excepting what is consigned to the mills, hence there are but few sales being made, and prices may therefore be regarded as nominally unchanged: $1.30@1.40 for prime red; 1.60@1.65 for amber: 1.63@1.65 for white.1 The Oat market continues very firm, as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are still tending upward: we were reported sales at 40@47 for white—some dealers quote up to 48, but this latter, as yet, is regarded as an outside figure. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues scarce, and prices, as noted in last report, are very firm; sales of five cars are reported at 65. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 85@90c. Barley continues to work away from 1.25 to 1.50; No. 2 was down to 1.20 in Chicago on Monday, and brewers expect that it will go lower yet before the close of the month.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. Coffee is still reported firm in New York, notwithstanding the panic, and Rio quoted at 24@25c. Sugar is fully sustained. There is a continued steady demand for Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

COFFEE—Cuoice Rio, 27@28; good to prime 25½@26c; fair, 24@25c. Roasted one lb. packages, 31c; 10-oz., 30c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¼; Ex. C, 10¾@11; Frankin Ex. C, 10¾; Other Yellow Sugars, 9@10.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 80c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 60@70; lower grades, 45@50, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 10; Patna, 9¾; Rangoon, 9¾@9.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@80; Prime 70 to 75.

HAY—Baled hay is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices are unchanged ranging from $24@27 ton as to quality.

POTATOES—There is an active demand and a very limited supply, hence prices are firm and higher; we advance our quotations to 90@95c per bushel; they can be bought at $1@1.10 in a job bing way. Sweets firm but unchanged at $4.50@5 9 bri for Baltimores, and $4.00@6 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 9 to 10½; do. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11½; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13½c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef Sets, 17½; Beef tongues, $7.50 9 dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 9c. Bacon Hams, 10½@11c. Bacon Breakfast Sides, 10½@11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer trade, 9c. Leaf Lard, 9c. Dr. Shoulders, 11c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do. in 5 lb. 12c Hams, 5 lb. pails 11½c 9 pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12½.

POULTRY—The demand for live chickens is rather better to-day, and prices without quotable change, ranging from 50@75c per pair, according to size.

ONIONS—There is a moderate inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, $4@5 per barrel.

HAMS—Quoted at 9@9½ 9 lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.40 9 brl. by the car load, and $1.50 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Clover Seed, and prices are entirely nominal. Timothy Seed is in better demand, and unchanged at $3.50@3.75 per bushel. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.30.

TALLOW—Prime, 7@7½c 9 pound.

WHISKY—Highwines continue quiet and unchanged at 90@91c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, September 23, 1873.

Trade continues very quiet, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. The financial panic does not seem to have had any perdeptible influence on the market as yet, except to retard business somewhat, as operators generally are disposed to hold off for a time to see what will be the result. It is feared, in the event of its continuance, that difficulty will be experienced in negotiating exchanges, which would place operators in a embarrassing position, but thus far there has been no trouble, and it is hoped that there will be none. Crude, we think, will be quoted under the circumstances, is weak, but prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. W. J. brl. at Parker, equal to about 33c 9 gallon delivered here. Refined remains as last quoted, and very quiet, with no sales here, and 21c 9 gallon delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil barrels continue quiet and prices are lowered; sales of city make reported at $2.15, countries quotable at $2.10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED FROM EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Consignee.	Bbls.
D. P. Helghard	30
Standard Oil Co.	200
C. C. Griggs & Co.	156
Total	386

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	831
Hart O. W.	Hart O. W.	915
Fisher Bros.	Riverside O. W.	475
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	262
Stevenson	Petrolia O. W.	463
Hackett	Penn O. W.	154
Stewart	Penn O. W.	310
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	310
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	461
Owner	Fisher Bros. O. W.	474
Fisher Bros.	Eagle O. W.	163
Fisher Bros.	Empire O. W.	154
McKelvey	Bardka O. W.	99
Lockhart & Frew	Cosmos O. W.	451
T. King	Brilliant O. W.	791
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	496
	Beggs Loomis & Co	155
Total		6,406

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, September 22—We have had an animated and variable wheat market since our last, influenced by the character of the European advices, the fluctuations in gold, the panic in Wall street, the changes in sterling exchange, the variable supplies at hand, and the advance in freights; very few sellers have ventured to sell No. 2 Milwaukee for October, and there is a general apprehension that the sales for that month cannot be filled, and in the present unsettled state of monetary affairs and the uncertainties in regard to the supply of tonnage for the future, have created much apprehension and distrust of the future, the movement in the crop on the upper lakes has not been as large so far for the first half of September, though far greater than we had any reason for, but there has been no move, and if the west have the means given them to move the crop, there is no doubt we shall close the year with a liberal supply, and with increased railway facilities, an active trade in the winter seems certain; from the character of the news from Europe it is very evident that their wants are larger than at first supposed—this especially true of France and Great Britain and in Germany, although their crops are short they prove to be better than expected in August; it is now very evident that the movement of wheat in all grain growing countries, that have any surplus, toward Great Britain and France is now so large that they can depend upon liberal supplies for the winter to meet their wants, and violent changes in these markets are not very probable, but all our supplies are likely to be absorbed the ensuing year at fair prices; the speculation for the future has been chiefly confined to No. 2 Chicago at $1.30@1.33 for October, and $1.48@1.50 for October, and $1.08@1.09 for November, and next month they were little wanted in No. 2 Milwaukee for the future; in winter wheat the activity has been more noticeable, the demand for this description for consumption has been good, and all offering has found a ready sale at improving prices; in winter wheat very little has been done for want of assortment, our millers have purchased more freely but are without stocks of moment, and our present supply is extremely limited; the exports of the week are 84,838 bushels, against 451,89 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

We have had quite an active but variable flour market, the character of the news from Great Britain has proved more favorable than for some time past, and we have had to note quite an active inquiry for shipping brands for the winter months, but all changeable prices, largely confined to western extras at $7.25. State extras have been sold to some extent for October and November at $7.10@7.15, and up to Thursday, when some heavy failures occurred in Wall street, this demand was quite brisk. This gave a better tone to the market generally and induced a more general shipping and local trade demand. Since Thursday morning there has been a decided change in the features of our market; the demand has greatly abated and prices of most grades under $8 9 brl h ve declined and values very uncertain, with almost a complete suspension in the demand; this, we think, will prove of short duration, and we feel confident a better state of things will prevail next week. In our present large surplus a 'block in exchange" is almost equal to a suspension of business, as, without and export movement at $7.10@7.15, and up to Thursday, there was no fixed value to most grades of flour. Early in the week we had a good trade, all grades of flour and sales were freely made, in most cases at satisfactory prices, and we rapidly depleted our stock. City ground flour has been in active demand, but at variable prices, and is by no means plenty. Good No. 2, superfine, and shipping extras have been in demand for the fine British Provinces at variable figures, and ordinary brands are more plenty and closer lower. Old family grades are less plenty and well held. New flour from St. Louis and Southern Illinois is not plenty, and most holders are firm. Old medium and fancy spring wheat brands have sold less freely and are weaker. At the close the sales for the future reach 45,000 brls. chiefly for October and November. We find our stock greatly reduced, and the assortment of good old family brands not very desirable. The exports of the week are 56,786 brls. against 25,837 brls. the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton firm 19½c. Flour in buyers' favor; superfine western and state $5.65@6.00; common to good $6.30@7.40; St. Louis $6.00. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat irregular; No 2 and 3 spring mixed $1.42; Northwest spring $1.42@1.46; No 2 Chicago $1.43; No 1 do $1.50@1.52. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; steamer mixed western 63@63c; car do 63@65c; white 65c. Oats steady; white western 52@54c. Eggs firm at 26c. Hay, Hops and Groceries—no business doing; unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal. Turpentine dull at 43@43½c. Pork lower at $20. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles firm at 9½@9¾c. Lard weak at 8½@8¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, September 23.—The market continues dull and inactive, on account of the condition of financial matters in New York, and the consequent improbability of a better feeling in Eastern markets. Many holders of grain refuse to sell at present prices, and are holding their receipts. Flour dull at $5.00@6.90. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1.09@1.04, $1.03 cash, No 3 do 92@93c; No 1 $1.08@1.06. Corn dull at 47c cash, Oats—More 29c. Rye quiet; No 2 60@60c. Barley dull; Fall No 2 $1.10@1.15. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady with a moderate demand changed. Whisky steady at 90c.

Later.—The reception of the news of the failure of Henry Clews & Co. had the effect to depress prices of grain on the open Board in a sufficient degree to cause a decline of 3c per bush, and $1.03 October; corn 35½c cash, and 35½c October.

LONDON, September 23.—Turpentine 32s. Sugar: No 12 spot 28s 6d. Linseed oil 32s@32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton dull and declining; upland 9d; Orleans 9¼d. Flour 12 000 brls; American 3,100 bales; speculation and exp t 2,000 bales; consisting mainly of new middling, delivered in November, 8 15 16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. California wheat 9s 8d@10s 2d; club do 10s@10s 4d; red western spring 10s@10s 4d; red winter 9s 10d@10s 2d. Cheese 60s 6d. Middles 53s 6d; short ribs 60s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 23.—Refined petroleum 49f.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; choice $1.80; fair to prime $1.65@1.75; low dull and nominal; receipts of new western mixed 44c; white 46c. Rye steady at 85@90c. Provisions dull and weak. Pork 17.50@17.75. Bulk meats and B c n nominal; no sales. Lard dull and nominal at 9@9½c. Butter and Cheese steady and unchanged. Coffee nominal; nothing doing. Whisky firmer at 97½c.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Cotton dull at 18c. Flour dull at $5.00@7.65. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firmer at 85c. Oats steady at 38@44c. Provisions dull and nominal; transactions somewhat interfered with by the general financial disturbances. Mess pork, cash and January, final at $16. Lard easier at 8@8½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky steady at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Flour in fair demand; N. ern and Minnesota extra family $6.00@7.65. Wheat quiet; red $1.35@1.40; amber $1.42; wh te $1.70@1.80. Rye steady at 85@86c. Corn declining; yellow 64@65c; mixed we tern 63@64c. Oats; Pennsylvania and western 48@49c. Pork $17.75@18.00. Lard steady at 8½@8¾c. Crude petroleum 11c; refined 16½c. Whisky held at 91.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No 1 red $1.45; No 2 $1.36@1.40; white Scripture $1.37@1.41; receipts to-day 31,000 bu. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed cash and seller September 50c; seller October 50@53c; seller November 52½c; receipts to-day 3,000 bu. Oats steady; No 1 23c; No 2 38½; Michigan 36½c.

DETROIT, September 23.—Wheat dull at 1.35@1.36c. Flour steady at $5.00@7.50. Wheat 1 m $1.35@1.35. Corn nat, sugars and provisions quiet and unchanged. Hams unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand a 97c.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Grain market still dull and inactive. Wheat: No 2 red $1.43. Corn quiet at 50@55c. Oats active at 40@42c. Petroleum firm and better at 16 for standard white.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Cotton dull at 17@17½c. Corn cull as 60@65c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Hay dull. Bran dull at 1.05@1.10. Flour steady; No 3 fall at $5.25@5.50. Corn dull and prices are nominal.

OSWEGO, September 23.—Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1.47. Corn dull and market unsettled at 62c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Cattle: receipts 2,500; market dull and inactive; pens well filled; sales common to fair Texans and mixed at $2.50@3.00; fancy steers $4.00@4.25. Hogs: receipts 15 000; market inactive, dull and lower; few sales good to choice at $4.40@4.65, closing with some 25 000 unsold; shipments 4,700.

BUFFALO, September 23.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 34 cars reported on the 22d, 60 cars; total for the week 7 055; the market is at a dead lock; receipts are large; buyers, in the present unsettled state of financial affairs, are at a loss how to operate, and refuse waiting for quotations; everything is a letter look to-day, and it is thought the trade will follow the usual course to-morrow; no sales except to supply the immediate wants of the local trade, and prices remain nominally as last week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrival, 4,200; total for the week 20 000; market dull; prices of last week's closing prices; sales of 1 000 Illinois here, averaging 101 to 230 lbs, at $4.25@4.35; 360 Ohio, average 190 lbs, at $4.37½.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Business was very quiet with manufacturers' agents, but jobbers were more active, and there is no change in trade. The market for cotton goods is steady in first hands, but jobbing prices for them are unsettled and somewhat irregular. Cotton flannels and grain bags are very scarce. Prints are fairly active with jobbers. Woolens for men's wear are quiet, but flannels and blankets are in steady request and firm.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Wool quiet and firm; 60c, Pennsylvan a and West Virginia XX and above; 58@59c, New Michigan, Indiana and western fine delaine; 56@57c, New Michigan, Indiana and western fine unwashed; 53@54c; combing unwashed 42@43c; Canada combing 60@62c; fine unwashed 52@53c; coarse unwashed 50@51c; No 1 Canada 56@57c; Colorado washed 52@53c; Colorado unwashed 48@50c; extra and choice pulled 60@62c; No 1 and superfine pulled 56@57c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Swank C & Co m	2	Nimick & Co m	7
P D Nichol m	3	Everson G & Co m	2
Lewis O & P m	1	Graff B & Co m	1
Isabella Furnace, o	5		
Total	21		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	16	Zug & Co o	2
Lloyd & Co o	2	Brown & Co o	2
Lucy Furnace, o	40	Nimick & Co m	1
Wharton Bro. p	1	Isabella Fur, o	
Total	71		

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hm	4	J W Porter, m	7
J Moorhead, m	2	Pgh Mfg Co, m	1
Total	14		

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—36 brls oil, P & C R R; 1 car lumber, W J McMaster; 2 do. S Pgh P Mill Co; 3 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do do, D M Scribner; 20 do do, Wm Scott; 100 bus starch, J S Dilworth & Co; 96 pails tobacco, J M Sichel; 8 brls beans, Voigt M & Co; 200 bus ink, S P Reed & Son; 16 bls onions, Aiken W & P; 30 do, 8 do apples, J A Graff; 1 car oats, Hamper B & Co; 1 do, M Mergler; 1 do, Graham; 50 bales hay, Voigt M & Co; 16 brls oat meal, F W Jenkins Bro; 8 bdls bows, Lysle H & McC; 10 brls apples, 1 do quinces, J J Pettit & Co; 10 do apples, H O apples, E Moye & Co; 346 bus w glass, Knox K & Co; 5 bus eggs, 7 coffee do, 1 do tallow, C Burke; 9 bus peaches, Jeffery & Co; 2 do, 2 brls eggs, Head C & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS R. R.—16 bls whisky, Marshall K and Co; 63 do barley, Spencer McK and Co; 13 do wheat 1 calf skin, McMeen and Hill; 100 brls flour, Hussey W & Co; Ferguson; 50 brls h wines, A Nusbaum and Co; 1 car ear corn, Schnelbach and H; 15 c shellers brls, Schnelbach and H; 50 do flour, Hussey W & Co; McElroy and Co; 5 brls eggs 6 tubs butter, Loh and C; 24 sks bark, Hacnus; 79 brls oats, Graham and P; 1,500 bdls paper, Bigelow McElroy and Co; 1 car hay 1 do m feed, Schnelbach and H; 36 brls c n meal, Weidenfeld and H; 100 bus flour, D Wallace; 200 do, T C Jenkins; 1 car reapers in parts, S Hare and Son; 2 cars car corn, L G Smith and c o; 75 brls pickles, Heid S and C; 183 sks oats, M Meek; 1 car car wheels, J L Gill; 50 brls whisky, Little and M; 100 do fl ur, Lee and McD; 1 car corn in sks, Scott and G; 100 brls flour 40 sks do, F W Jenkins and Bro; 165 sks corn, McHenry and H; 70 bdl oats, Hamper B and C

HOME NEWS.

Monongahela City.

Those of our readers in Monongahela City who have been served with the GAZETTE by Mr. Amos Orull, will until further notice, find the GAZETTE at Messrs. Hazzard & Sons. These gentlemen will be pleased to serve all who may want it.

Eating Poisoned Berries.

On Monday a little five year old boy, named Helm, residing on Lowrie street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, went to the side of the hill and picked some berries and ate them. During the night he took very ill, and Dr. Kerr was summoned, and he administered antidotes, and last evening the child was out of danger.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaunberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Ismailia at New York; Anchor line steamer Olympia at Moville; Inman line steamer City of Paris at Queenstown; Hamburg line steamer Frisia at Plymouth.

Artery Severed.

William Beckert, one of the proprietors of a blacksmith shop, corner Sycamore and Ohio streets, met with a queer accident yesterday. He was standing along side of an anvil at which a man was at work, when a piece of steel from the sledge struck against his hand, severing an artery. The blood spurted out several feet. Dr. Alcorn was summoned and dressed the wound.

Death From Heart Disease.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Millin township on the body of Thomas Duffy, a native of Ireland, and forty years of age. Deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Stone as a laborer on the coal railroad. On Sunday night he went to bed healthy and feeling as well as, usual, and on Monday morning was found dead in bed. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. He had been but nine months in the country. His relatives reside in New York.

Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was very large, and more than usual interest was manifested in the proceedings. The chairman expressed gratification at the large attendance which unmistakably indicated increasing interest in the work.

Reports of the standing committees were received, showing favorable progress.

Mr. Richter, from the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, reported that arrangements were being made to provide speakers where meetings had been or would be desired.

On motion, Mr. S. H. Friesel of the Thirty-sixth ward, was added to the committee.

After hearing reports from a number of gentlemen present, as to the feeling thoughout the county and the transaction of private business, adjourned.

AMONG THE BANKS.

Nation's Bank for Savings.

In these days of feverish excitement in financial circles, those having money to deposit are very critical of the claims of any banking institution upon their patronage. We have institutions that will stand every test, and among them none will bear rigid inspection better than the Nation's bank for Savings located at 51 North Diamond street Allegheny. It is the only chartered saving's bank in Allegheny; its money is invested always in first mortgages, or property worth double the amount of the mortgages; deposits are first lien on these mortgages. These are the securities afforded to depositors who are willing to be enough to satisfy the most exacting depositor. Then, too, the bank is in the hands of one of the best boards that we know of, in either city, and both because of its system of business and its management is worthy of fullest confidence. Depositors who wish to get the highest interest with the best security, should read the card of the "Nation's" published elsewhere and afterwards leave their funds with the insti ution.

Andrew Carnegie, Esq.

We clip from a Scotch paper—*The Dunfermline Press*—of the 6th inst., kindly sent us by a friend now visiting Scotland, the following account of a rare example of munificence of our whilom fellow citizen Andrew Carnegie, Esq., who, having been thus generous to his native countrymen, it is safe to predict will not fail of a like consideration of his adopted countrymen in his own time and way.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE TOWN.

We are empowered to make an announcement to-day which will be received with the utmost gratification by the whole inhabitants of the town—viz., that Andrew Carnegie, Esq., of New York, has been pleased to intimate his willingness to give the munificent sum of £5,000 for the purpose of erecting public baths in the town. Too much cannot be said in laudation of this offer by our generous townsman, for undoubtedly it will be accepted by the Corporation in such a manner as to show their thorough appreciation of it, and their desire to aid in securing for the town what cannot fail to prove a boon of incalculable value. Nothing definite has yet been made known as to the conditions upon which the gift will be made, but in the meantime the matter is entirely in the hands of Bailie Morrison, to whom Mr. Carnegie has made known his intentions. Nothing is more needed in Dunfermline than public baths, and consequently Mr. Carnegie's act of munificence becomes all the more opportune and valuable.

LOCKED UP THIS MORNING.

A Queer Case.

This morning, about two o'clock, a man named Philo Smith, employed as a brakeman on the Pan Handle Road, was placed in a cell in the lock-up. He alleges that he was off on a leave of absence from the company. He was sojourning in Columbus, Ohio, when Officer Barney McCabe, a detective in the employ of the corporation, arrested him, ostensibly on the charge of forging an order on the paymaster. He says that McCabe had no requisition from the Governor, and refused to show him a warrant, and brought him to this city handcuffed. Smith appears to be rather an intelligent young man, and claims that he is innocent of any charge that may be brought against him.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The rain last evening did not prevent this house from being crowded to witness Mr. Lawrence Barrett as "Hamlet." The play was most acceptably put upon the stage, and the cast was unusually strong. Mr. Gotthold appearing as the "Ghost," Mr. Eisler playing "Polonius," and Miss Emma Wilmot "Ophelia." Messrs. Eisler and Gotthold likely divided honors of the evening with the star. This evening "Damon and Pythias."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This house is being fairly patronized this week, Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh proving very popular in the "Poverty Flat." This afternoon, by special request, an extra matinee of "Watch and Wait" will be given.

AIKEN'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Excellent bills and a good company are sufficient to crowd this house nightly with enthusiastic audiences. This afternoon, grand matinee.

MASONIC HALL.—MacEvoy's Hibernicon, with its elegant scenes of a tour through Ireland, is delighting crowded houses this week.

FATALITY AT SOHO.

Caving in of an Embankment—Three Men Buried—One Killed and Another Dangerously Injured.

Yesterday morning a sad and fatal accident occurred at Fifth avenue extension, in Soho, where the street is being graded. At that time three men, two colored and one white, were at work digging into an embankment, when, without warning, it caved in, burying them. Efforts were at once made by the men working around them to extricate them from their perilous position. Two of them were taken out alive, but the third man, named Alfred Davis, colored, and residing in Hamilton's court, on Washington street, was so badly injured internally that he died shortly after being taken out. The other men, whose names could not be ascertained, were also injured. The white man had one of his legs broken, and was badly bruised and was hurt so bad internally that it is thought he will die. The third man, colored, was able to resume work, being only slightly bruised. Davis was in his fiftieth year, and leaves a wife and five children in very poor circumstances. Coroner West was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

A Child Swallows Carbolic Acid and Dies.

A sad accident occurred on Monday evening to a little daughter of Mr. James Irwin, of No. 287 Federal street, Allegheny, which resulted in her death. Mr. Irwin had been to one of the rooms and from under the wash-stand had taken a bottle of carbolic acid, which was always kept in the house. He left the bottle sitting on the wash-stand, and while his back was turned the little one swallowed the contents of the phial. The child, which was only about two years of age, had been sitting on the floor, and no one saw her take the poison. Immediately after taking the acid the child became unconscious. Word was sent to Dr. R. H. Smith, on Montgomery avenue, and Drs. W. W. Cole and J. Kirkpatrick also summoned. They, however, could render no aid to the child, as there is no known antidote for carbolic acid poisoning. A stricture formed in the throat, which rendered the receiving of food impossible. There were some nine physicians in attendance, but none could do further than render external relief and stimulants. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning the child died, not having regained consciousness from the time of swallowing the poison till her death. She apparently gave no sign of her suffering any pain. The caustic action on the mucous membranes, which closed her throat caused her death.

The Only Plan of Lots in Allegheny County

now offered for sale, where all the streets are graded and all the sidewalks laid, is the Iona plan, to be sold at auction on Wednesday, September 24.

The Iona Sale

of lots will take place next Wednesday, September 24, as soon as the train leaving Allegheny at 9 A. M. arrives there.

Iona

is the first station on the A. V. R. R. outside of the city limits—an excellent and convenient point for residences for those whose employment is in the city.

For Rent.

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

Pens, Pens, Pens.

The World of Pens at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

THE BLESSINGS OF LICENSE AS SHOWN BY ITS FRUITS.

From the first of May, 1873, to the first of August, there has been 1,221 persons licensed in Allegheny county as wholesale and retail liquor dealers, who have made sworn statements to the amount of their sales, which are on record in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions to the amount of five millions seven hundred thousand six hundred and seventy-five ($5,700,675) dollars. The amount of license paid in to the county treasury by these 1,221 liquor dealers for the privilege of manufacturing drunkards is two hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-two (245,222) dollars to the above amount as the sworn statements of the liquor manufacturers, and which comes eventually off the consumers of the liquor, may be added the following bills of expenses which are entailed on the county:

Workhouse, including interest on Bonds	$ 143 000 00
Criminal Court	49,088 42
Penitentiary paid by county	11,046 04
County Home	37,000 00
Pittsburgh Poor House	36 910 40
Allegheny Poor House	26,000 00
House of Refuge	12,579 85
Pittsburgh appropriation for Police	230,000 00
Mayors and Committing Magistrate in the county	147,625 00
Allegheny Police	42,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	9 172 12
Coroner's Office	6,548 56
County Jail and additional expenses	15,611 05
Constables in the county	25,000 00
Charitable contributions, estimated	150,000 00
Total	$ 935,574 24
Deduct one-third of this expense not chargeable to the liquor traffic	311,854 33
Amount justly chargeable to the liquor traffic	$ 623,720 81
Amount as per sworn statement	5,700,675 00
Total expense	$6,324,394 81
Credit amount of license paid into the treasury of the county	45,222 00

Thus showing the enormous sum of six millions seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one cents, of which amount the tax-payers of the county pay three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven ($378 497.81-100) dollars, and the balance of $5,700,775 is paid by the consumer.

How vain and false the clamor by the advocates of the liquor traffic in boasting of the support they give the county government in revenue. What do they give us as remuneration for this vast outlay of money? To fill the prisons and institutions above referred to with the proceeds of their traffic, and, in addition, the demoralizing influences of their iniquitous business is seen and felt by the entire community, in the open and shameful profanity and wicked blasphemy of those who are constantly consuming this abominable stuff. It corrupts our city officials, or rather fills official stations with corrupt men. It entails on the community an untold amount of extra taxation, misery, poverty, distress and crime, and sends to an untimely grave 4,245 victims of intemperance in Allegheny county annually. Is not this statement of facts and figures sufficient to cause every lover of morality, good order, to forsake the old corrupt and demoralizing political parties which are owned, influenced and controlled by the liquor organization, and through its management have become hopelessly corrupt and demoralized, and cast their votes for the prohibition party, and let moral and political action go hand in hand to redeem our country from the awful calamity of intemperance, and the mal administration of corrupt and unprincipled officials?

In voting for the liquor party, either under the name or disguise of Republican or Democrat, remember you are voting for license, and to continue the bad trade, the crime, the pauperism, and all the evils attending the traffic, and when you see the liquor party carry, you say *I voted for that;* when you hear oaths, curses and imprecations which come from the licensed liquor saloons you can feel and say *I voted for that;* when you learn of families abused, the heart and life of wife crushed, the children ignorant and imbruted by the father's drunkenness you can say and feel *I voted for that;* when you see the prison and the poor-house crowded with victims of drink you can say *I voted for that;* when you hear or see the culprit suspended on the gallows for embruing his hands in his brother's blood, through the influence of intemperance, you can say *I voted for that;* when you see a procession of drunken men parading our streets on the Sabbath day after a band of martial music, you can triumphantly say *I voted for that;* when you find unprincipled men representing you in the halls of legislation you can say *I voted for that;* when you see drunkards filling all the prominent offices in our cities and counties, and Mayors committing men to the Work House who were not as drunk as the official who committed them you can say *I voted for that;* when you come to pay the enormous amount of tax thus imposed upon the county you can say *I voted for that;* when you are called to a dying bed and come to reckon up your accountability to God for the manner in which you have discharged your duty to your county and your fellow men you can say, as did one of old, *Am I my brother's keeper?*

D&W Chairman of Committee.

A POSITIVELY PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT IN LOTS.

The Great Sale of Lots Next Wednesday Morning, at Iona, in the Borough of Verona.

There are many schemes of lots surrounding Pittsburgh, which invite the public to purchase. Pittsburgh to-day is like the awakening giant, who stretches out his limbs; and outside plans of lots may become ensnaring. Such will be its reachings. This is speculative in the directly perspective and conjectural. Years may accomplish it, or may still hold it where *"distance lends enchantment to the view."*

This is decidedly not the case with the lots in Verona borough. The Allegheny Valley railroad is rapidly completing its work shops there, which will make it a second Altoona.

The location of Iona station on the A. V. R. R., is the first station in Verona borough, and the first station beyond the city line on the railroad. The borough of Verona is an organized community for the progress of all public improvements, and with the location of the Valley work shops will at once settle a community of over three hundred families, outlaying twenty-five thousand dollars per month, which will contribute to the general prosperity of the entire community. No sensible man but can see that this is as certain of success as the landing of the Pilgrims at *Plymouth Rock*, which founded a continent.

Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., announces that he will offer the remainder of those excellent lots at Iona, in the delightful borough of Verona, at public sale, on Iberia Mines, on Wednesday, September 24. An excursion train will leave the Union Depot at 9 o'clock, A. M., to carry to the sale those desiring to purchase.

We have referred to the excellencies of these lots before; have stated the fact that they are but a few minutes' ride from the city on the line of the A. V. R. R; that they are finely located—not rough, rugged, or submerged in lakes of mud; that all mail and passenger trains stop there; that streets are graded and sidewalks down; that large workshops for the A. V. R. R. are within a few minutes' walk from the most distant lots, &c., &c. The sale will positively be without reserve, or postponement on account of bad weather, or other causes.

The enterprise and liberality of Mr. Rowand has already provided, throughout the entire plan, well graded streets and boardwalks, which are advantageous features belonging to no other plan of lots for sale in Allegheny county.

By all means be at the Union Depot on Wednesday morning for the free excursion train, at 9 o'clock, and judge for yourself.

A. McILVAINE, Auctioneer.

A Few Minutes

pleasant ride on the cars of the A. V. R. R. will transport one from Iona to the heart of the city. Those Iona lots are to be sold next Wednesday.

Soldiers' Pensions.

The Examining Board of Surgeons are in session in the third story of the Custom House, and will continue their morning sessions a few days longer, commencing at 10 o'clock. Soldiers interested will forward, march.

The A. V. R. R.

shops at Iona are rapidly approaching completion, and work will be abundant, steady and well paid.

Our Mothers,

who were the best and tidiest housewives in the world—excepting our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of tinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primitive materials, such as Bath brick, emery, rotton stone, etc., it was a serious labor, albeit one of love. Now-a-days, however, their daughters use Sapollo, and in one hour can polish more articles and do it better than they could in a whole day. If you wish to excel your mothers in the brightness of your kitchen ware, use Sapollo. D&S.

Very Few Men

having lots for sale have the enterprise to do as Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., is doing with his Iona lots, namely, grade the streets and put down the sidewalks. The sale will occur next Wednesday forenoon.

The 9 O'clock Train

on the A. V. R. R. on Wednesday morning, September 24, will carry free to Iona those desiring to attend the sale of lots there.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial

is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

A Reliable House.

In the selection of no other goods than jewelry is it so desirable to find a stock which the purchaser *knows* to be just what it is represented to be. Good jewelry—that which is of finished workmanship and of undoubted quality—is a pleasure to the possessor; but where such an article can be obtained is a question not always easily answered. Those who are seeking such goods need go no further after reaching the store of George W. Biggs, at No. 159 Smithfield street. Here the purchaser will find a stock not only large and complete, but each article of the best quality and finest workmanship. Mr. Biggs' thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade enables him to furnish to customers such goods as are bound to give satisfaction, with the prices will be found as reasonable as those of any house in the city. The number, it should be remembered, is 159 Smithfield street.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

Iona Streets

are all graded, and pavements are down. No other suburb has these advantages.

IONA.

FREE EXCURSION.

The Great Western Band—Free Lunch—Beautiful Site for a Town—Splendid Surroundings—Two Hundred Lots for Sale—Board-walks Along Every Street—75,000 Feet of Lumber Used in Making them—The Only Lots For Sale in Allegheny Co. where the Streets are Graded and Walks Laid—Good Terms to Purchasers—Sale Wednesday, September 24.

Among the many pleasant and attractive places along the rivers and railroads in the vicinity of the city, places where the most romantic disposition would be content, none are more delightfully situated and better calculated for comfortable and pleasant residences than Iona. The place has lately been laid out by Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., and is situated in the borough of Verona, on the line of the Allegheny Valley railroad, ten miles from the city. It is the first place on the river above Lawrenceville where there is room enough between the river and the hill for a town to be built.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

In many respects it is the finest location for several miles along the course of the river. The level bottom is wide, and the hills back of it are low and sloping, not high and rugged as at most other points. There are now three churches only a short distance from the station, and another soon to be erected. There is also a large and well furnished school house within a few minutes' walk. Immediate y opposite, on the north side of the river, is the village of Montrose. Sufficient stock has already been taken to build an iron bridge between the two points, and the engineers have LOCATED IT AT THE FOOT OF ALLEGHENY AVENUE, THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE IN THIS PLAN OF LOTS.

THE ADVANTAGES.

These are numerous, and cannot all be given in a short article like this. But among the rest may be mentioned the location of the

A. V. RAILROAD SHOPS,

within less than five minutes' walk of the most distant lot in the plan. These shops will be the largest and most complete west of the mountains, and will necessarily employ a large number of hands. These lots are the only ones remaining unsold within considerable distance of the works, and from their very desirable location will form the principal business center of the town. For this reason they commend themselves to all who may wish to take advantage of the great trade this will necessarily cause. Besides Mr. Arch. H. Rowand, Jr., has already graded the streets, and laid a very solid and substantial board-walk along each one, using over

75,000 FEET OF LUMBER.

THE LOTS

are two hundred in number, and are situated in one of the most beautiful river-bottoms within a long distance of the city. Should any one want a "Garden Spot" in connection with their residence, no spot better suited could be found. They are all twenty-five by one hundred feet in size, except those fronting on the river, which run from one hundred to two hundred feet in depth. There are three avenues—Railroad, Penn and Arch—running the whole length of the plan, besides a twenty-foot alley, and cross-streets, or avenues, Sheridan, Allegheny, Fairview and Grant are uniform in width (fifty feet) with the others.

IONA STATION.

A neat station house has been erected, at which

ALL MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION TRAINS WILL STOP, EXPRESS AND FAST LINES

stopping a short distance above AT THE SHOPS. The distance from the city is about seven miles, the schedule time being less than FORTY-FIVE MINUTES. Trains will pass here every hour during the day, giving those whose business is in the city the most favorable opportunities for coming and going to and fro. Monthly tickets will be sold at low rates, making the daily commutation fare but little more than street-car fare in the city.

THE EXCURSION.

A special train has been engaged to leave the Union Depot at precisely nine o'clock, city time, on the day of sale, which will carry free of charge all who may wish to attend. The other regular trains will stop also. For the purpose of enlivening the occasion the Great Western Band has been engaged to accompany the excursion. A free lunch will be provided on the grounds to cheer the inner man.

TERMS

The terms of sale are one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest secured by bond and mortgage, twenty dollars to be paid on each lot at time of sale. This is a much better way than the monthly and quarterly plans, as very many mechanics and others can easily meet these lots were laid out by Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., simply because they were the best in the vicinity, and the demand for them was so great. It would be well enough for all who wish to buy to go up on the day of sale, as high prices probable they will go rapidly.

NONE OF THE REMAINING LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE UNTIL AFTER THE AUCTION, thus giving all an equal chance for the choice, and none will be sold for the purpose of "holding for a rise."

There is now being built, and contracted for, upward of thirty thousand dollars of improvements since the sale of last spring. This will be the only sale this fall. Now is the time to purchase, as these lots are bring at least one-third more in price next spring.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

The train leaves the Union depot at 10 o'clock A. M., stopping for intending purchasers at Lawrenceville, Sharpsburg, Millvale and Sandy creek. Regular trains leave at 9:40 A. M. and 11:50 A. M., stopping at all stations.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

No Lakes of Mud

nor piles of rocks mar the beauty or detract from the value of these Iona lots, which will be sold at auction next Wednesday.

Wilson Sewing Machine,

first grand prize at Vienna World's Fair, office 14 Sixth street.

Duff's College

Evening Session now open.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." In that tide has borne the prosperous and ever-elaborated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is the unfailing remedy for the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who have vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

DIED:

HAMILTON—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 23d 1873, at 10 o'clock, JAMES HAMILTON, in his 72d year.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 15 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 8 ptember 25th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON—On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, JOHN R. JOHNSON, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the Pennsylvania Hospital, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KEOWN—On Tuesday evening, September 23, 1873, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Edward J. Skeen, in the 20th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

KEOWN—On Wednesday morning, September 24, 1873, at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock, at his residence, No. 135 River avenue, Allegheny City, JOHN, son of John and Prudence Keown, aged 19 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

REDY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES are believed to be superior to any others now in use. Plain Rose wood, unvarnished, sold at low as $12, at No. 123 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rights for sale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America, ASSETS, $3,313,176.99.

Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by JOHN L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave. 5-4-TR

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, Wholesale and Retail, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Offer for the Fall trade a very large and superior stock of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Shade Trees, and Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c., &c. Cut Flowers in every design. aug4-MWF

GAS FIXTURES.

We have just received from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, our new stock of

GAS FIXTURES

For the Fall trade, and we invite a comparison of the same with any that can be found in this city, which we will sell at very reasonable rates.

Tate, Munden & Tate, 313 Liberty Street, MWF PITTSBURGH.

THE OLD "Bank Exchange" Restaurant, ON THIRD AVENUE,

Has been undergoing a course of repairs; indeed, it has been almost renovated, and looks as gay and bright as it did when new in its youth. It has always been the place of good cheer, and its old and numerous patrons will still find the old-time comfort and hospitality within its walls. Another matter (we beg leave to say in confidence to the "good men and true" who have been used from "time immemorial" to resort to this ancient inn) is that the "old man" is home again. Yes, they will again be greeted by the good-natured smile, the pleasant word and jolly face of good old Mine Host SCHILD, who again undertakes the management of the good old place. Under his superintendence the patrons of the house will receive the best attention. Their table will be supplied with all the dainties and delicacies of the season, and their thirst quenched with liquors that cannot be surpassed.

GIVE THE OLD PLACE A CALL. sel5:87-MWF

MERCHANT TAILOR. B. TIEGEL, NO. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

(OFFICIAL.)

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, September 24, 1873.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen J M, Allace Mrs, Anderson M, Anderson L, Antes A C, Banks M C, Band A, Barrett Mrs, Baxter S, Baylor L, Bessio J A, Bingham N, Bodin E, Boyce M, Boyle M, Brown F, Brown E J, Brown Carrie, Brady S, Bridge E, Brooks Mary E, Bunnel L A, Burtard M J, Burhills, Callahan Mrs (2), Campbell J H, Caldwell L, Carter L, Chalfant B, Clayle E A, Connelly W C, Cotch L, Cox E, Cox S, Coffin G W, Correll S, Cooper Rose, Corey H A, Cluley F, Craig M, Cashlan L, Davis S, Devine Mary, Dickson I H, Dickey J L, Dorsey M, Dougherty M, Dougher M, Dubaca A, Dwyer D, Dyar M, Eddy M B, Engle A and C, Engles N, Evans L, Fenwick M E, Fleming E, Foster J B, Forbes M C, Fraser H B, Fritzer J, French M A, Fulton F E B, Fritz M, Gallon M L, Gilt M H, Gilmore M A, Gorsuch J, Gorman Jas, Gormly J B, Graham Jas, Grafton J, Gray W A, Graham W m H, Graham & Allen, Greer J W, Griffin Patrick, Guice P of A, Hall J H, Hagan J L, Haley Chas, Hackett E A R, Halsey D r L, Haines G M, Hammond W J, Han on Henry, Hanna Jno, Hampton Wm, Hannue Joseph F, Hawey & Co, Henry Mrs (for), Herron C, Hawksworth S O, Hill C, Hinds M, Hook M C, Hough A, Houston A, Hoover A, Hopkins M F, Holmes S, Hurd D, Hutchinson J, Jamison M, Jackson M, Jordon A J, Joyce S A, Joyce N, Johnson P, Johnston N, Johnston H, Runnel L A, Rustard M J, Rurhills S, Kearney M, Kenworth H (for), Kennard, Kemp S, Kirch K, Kinloch M, King M A, Kirk A, Knox G J, Koen S, Kims M, Kahn M M, Lawrence N, Lawrence M E, Lutey F, Lang F, Lang T, Langroy M, Lee C, Lemmer M E, Little Mrs, Lucas Fanny, Mangan M, Malone E S, Marshal A, Marlins E, Martin S (for), Mathias M, Maxwell K, Melville A, Meiler H, Miller J H, Milhorn S E, Mines E B, Miller L, Morrison E, Moulleo M, Morris Mrs, Mellh M, Mulvehill M, Mulligan E, Mullen J, Murry M, Gilmore M A, Morrison J H, Mcclure T J, Mcfarland J C, Mckelvey Col S, Mckelvey S C, Mckelvey S G, Mcclure S, Mcclure W H, Mcclure Jno, Mcclure & Co J, Mcgee & Co, Mcclure A, Mcconnell H, Mccready H, Mccune H E, Mccutcheon J, Mcdonough P for, Mcgovern Jas, Mcguire Jno, Mcgowan Jas, Mcalvey M L, Mclaughlin T J, Mcfarland J C, Mcfarland & Co, Mckelvey Col S, Mckelvey S C, Mckelvey S G, Mcclure S, Mcclure W H, Mcclure Jno, Mcclure & Co J, Mcgee & Co, Mcclure A, Mcconnell H, Mccready H, Mccune H E, Mccutcheon J, Mcdonough P for, Mcgovern Jas, Mcguire Jno, Mcgowan Jas, Mcalvey M L, Mclaughlin T J, Mcfarland J C